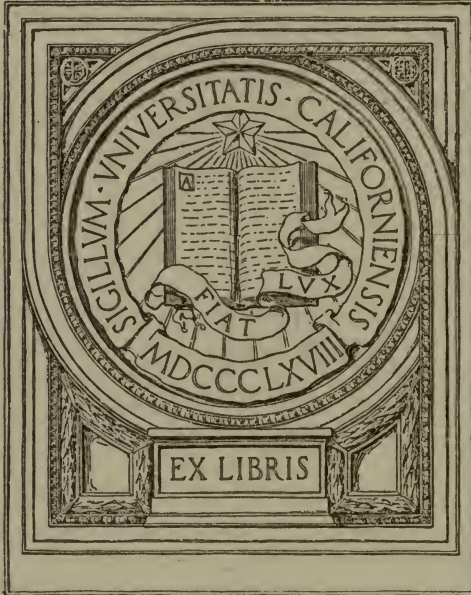


KOREAN TREATIES

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TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

BETWEEN

COREA AND OTHER POWERS.

KOREAN TREATIES

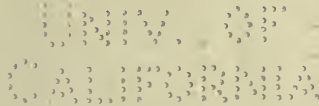
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BY

HENRY CHUNG, A. M.

FELLOW IN ECONOMICS

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



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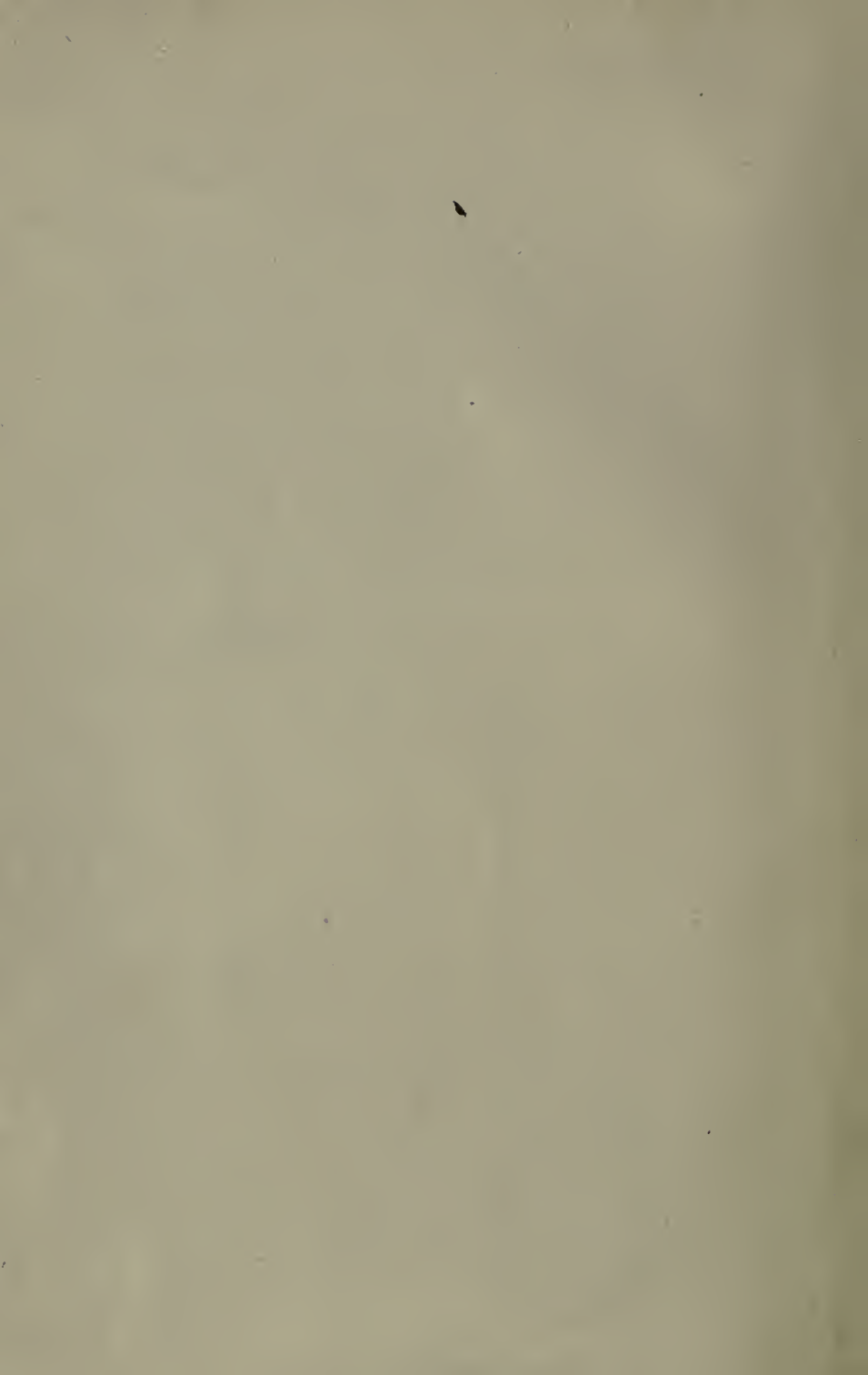
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TO THE
AMERICAN

TO
THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

WHOSE MISSION IT IS
TO PRESERVE THE CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION OF
KOREA
AND TO PAVE THE WAY FOR
THE FREEDOM OF THE ANCIENT KINGDOM
FROM
THE PRESENT ALIEN DOMINATION



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INTRODUCTORY

KOREA is one of the oldest and yet, perhaps, the least known nation—once a nation—in the world. She had preserved her distinct national identity during the four thousand years of her history until Japan established the protectorate over her at the point of the sword in 1905, and subsequently annexed her to the Japanese Empire in 1910.

The so-called vassalage of Korea to China was a mis-applied designation given by those who had only a superficial knowledge of the historical relation between Korea and China. China recognized the complete independence of Korea in 1895. Yet, Korea had made her treaties with the leading Western Powers before this date, as an independent nation. In the Kang-hua treaty of February 26, 1876, between Korea and Japan, the first article reads: "Chosen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan." In 1871 the Chinese Foreign Office wrote to the United States Minister in Peking, MR. FREDERICK F. LOW, in response to MR. LOW's inquiry concerning the relation between Korea and China: "Korea is regarded as a country subordinate to China, yet she is wholly independent in everything that relates to her government, her religion, her prohibitions, and her laws; in none of these things has China hitherto interfered." Again, in 1882, the King of Korea wrote to the President of the United States saying: "Now as the Governments of the United States and Korea are about to enter into treaty relations, the intercourse between the two nations shall be carried on in every respect on terms of equality and courtesy, and the King of Korea clearly assents that all of the Articles of the Treaty shall be acknowledged and carried into effect according to the laws of independent states."

The true relation between Korea and China has been that of "big nation" and "small nation," as the Korean used to say. Westerners were told that though Korea was "a tributary state of China, it was entirely independent as far as her government, religion, and intercourse with foreign states were concerned, a condition of things hardly

compatible with our ideas of either absolute dependence or complete independence," as has been stated by one Western observer. Indeed, W. W. ROCKHILL, the great American scholar of Eastern history and politics admirably summarizes the historical relationship between Korea and China as follows:

"Korean traditions point to KI-TZU, or Viscount of Ki, a noble of China during the reign of CHOU-HSIN of the SHANG Dynasty (B. C. 1154-1122), as the founder of the present civilization of Korea in B. C. 1122, and through him Korea claims relationship to China, to which country Koreans say they stand in the same relation of subjection as a younger brother does to an elder one and head of the family. This peculiar form of subservience, based as it is on Confucian theories, which have shaped all Chinese and Korean society and made the people of those countries what they are, must never be lost sight of in studying Korea's relations with and to China."

The present Japanese régime in Korea is doing everything in its power to suppress Korean nationality. The Government not only forbade the study of Korean language and history in schools, but went so far as to make a systematic collection of all works of Korean history and literature in public archives and private homes and burned them.

Such records as the treaties contained in this volume, are extremely difficult to find in Korea. The present writer's wishes will be highly gratified if this volume serves as a contribution, even in a small way, toward preserving the nationality among the Koreans and aiding students of Oriental history in their search for the past records of the Korean Nation.

HENRY CHUNG.

New York, February 25, 1919.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, JUNE 23, 1892.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary on the one part and His Majesty the King of Corea on the other part, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of Friendship and Commerce between Their respective Dominions and of facilitating the commercial intercourse between Their respective subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose and have therefore named as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary:

The Baron Roger de Biegeleben, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of China, Japan and Siam, Knight Commander of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph (with the Star), Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown;

And His Majesty the King of Corea:

Kwon Chaí Hinng, His Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at the Imperial Court of Japan, a Dignitary of the Sixth Rank, Secretary of the Royal Corean Foreign Office;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual Peace and Friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary, and His Majesty the King of Corea and between Their respective subjects. Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Corea and Corean subjects in Austria-Hungary shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property.

ARTICLE II.

1. The High Contracting Parties grant each other the right to be represented at the Court of the other Contracting Party by a Diplomatic Agent and to appoint Consuls General, Consuls or Vice-Consuls at any port or town opened to trade in their respective Dominions.

All these functionaries shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those of the most favoured nation.

2. The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular Officers of each of the Contracting Parties and the members of their official establishments shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Dominions of the other.

The Corean Authorities shall furnish passports to the Austro-Hungarian functionaries travelling in Corea and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3. The Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the Contracting Parties shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorization from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

4. The Contracting Parties, moreover, shall have the right to intrust Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officers of a third Power with the discharge of their respective Consular affairs.

ARTICLE III.

1. Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Corea shall be vested exclusively in the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, who shall, without any intervention of the Corean Authorities, hear and determine all cases brought against Austrian or Hungarian subjects by any Austrian or Hungarian or other foreign subject or citizen.

2. If the Corean Authorities or a Corean subject make any charge or complaint against an Austrian or Hungarian subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

3. If the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic

Majesty or an Austrian or Hungarian subject make any charge or complaint against a Corean subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Corean Authorities.

4. Austrian or Hungarian subjects who commit any offence in Corea shall be tried and punished by the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty according to the laws of their country.

5. Corean subjects who commit in Corea any offence against an Austrian or Hungarian subject shall be tried and punished by the Corean Authorities according to the laws of Corea.

6. Any complaint of the Corean Government against Austrian or Hungarian subjects involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any Regulation annexed thereto or of any Regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty for trial and decision. Any penalty imposed and all property confiscated by them in such cases shall belong to the Corean Government.

7. Austrian or Hungarian goods, when seized by the Corean Authorities at an open port shall be put under the seals of the Corean Authorities and the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty and shall be detained by the former until the latter have given their decision.

If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Corean Authorities pending the decision of the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

8. In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Corean Courts or before the Austro-Hungarian Consular Authorities in Corea, a properly authorized official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine and cross-examine witnesses and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9. If a Corean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country, takes refuge on premises occupied in Corea

by an Austrian or Hungarian subject or on board an Austrian or Hungarian merchant vessel in Corean waters, the Austro-Hungarian Consular Authorities, on receiving an application from the Corean Authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But without the consent of the proper Austro-Hungarian Authority, no Corean officer shall enter the premises of any Austrian or Hungarian subject without his consent, or go on board any Austrian or Hungarian ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10. On the demand of any competent Austro-Hungarian Consular Authority the Corean Authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any Austrian or Hungarian subject charged with a criminal offence or any deserter from a ship of war of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty or from an Austrian or Hungarian merchant vessel.

As to deserters, in case of an Austro-Hungarian Consular Authority not being extant, they shall be arrested and delivered on the demand of the respective captain or master of the ship.

11. The right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Corea shall be relinquished, when in the judgement of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to Austrian and Hungarian subjects being placed under Corean jurisdiction; and Corean judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of Austrian and Hungarian judges.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The following places shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to Austrian and Hungarian commerce:

- a) The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wönsan (Gensan) and Pusan (Fusan), or if the latter port should not be approved, any other port in that neighbourhood;
- b) The cities of Hanyang (Seoul) and Janghwachin, or instead of the latter any other place in that neighbourhood.

It is hereby declared that if all the other Governments having treaties with Corea shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, the same right shall not be claimed for Austrian or Hungarian subjects.

2. At the above-named places Austrian or Hungarian subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, to erect dwellings, warehouses and factories, to form communities and to conduct independently their administration. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits and laying out of the sites of the foreign settlements and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to foreign trade, shall be made by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign Authorities.

3. These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Corean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the lands. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the Foreign Authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax. The remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a Municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign Authorities.

4. Austrian or Hungarian subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the Foreign Settlements and within a distance of ten Corean li from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Corean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Corean Authorities may see fit to impose.

5. The Corean Authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council above mentioned.

6. Austrian or Hungarian subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one

hundred Corean li from any of the ports and places open to foreign trade or within such limits as may hereafter be agreed upon between the competent Authorities of the Contracting Parties. Austrian or Hungarian subjects are authorized to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Corean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Corean Local Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any Austrian or Hungarian subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport or committing, when in the interior, any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consul for punishment and shall not suffer any illtreatment at the hands of the Corean Authorities besides being arrested. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7. Austrian or Hungarian subjects in Corea shall be amenable to such municipal and police regulations for the maintenance of peace and public order as may be agreed upon by the competent Authorities of the Contracting Parties. These regulations shall become binding on Austrian or Hungarian subjects on being duly issued by the competent Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty. Breaches of these regulations shall be punished by these Authorities.

ARTICLE V.

1. At each of the ports or places open to foreign trade Austrian or Hungarian subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any foreign port or from any Corean open port, to sell or to buy from any Corean subjects or others, and to export to any foreign or Corean open port all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Corean subjects or others

without the intervention of Korean officials or other persons and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2. The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any foreign port and upon which the duty of the afore-said Tariff shall have been paid, shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Korean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Korean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Korean open port.

3. The export duty paid on Korean goods, when carried from one Korean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs certificate showing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4. All goods imported into Korea by Austrian or Hungarian subjects on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, shall once for all be free of any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever, whether they remain at the port of importation or be conveyed to any other Korean open port or to any other part of the country. In like manner full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Korean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production or when being conveyed from any part of Korea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever.

5. The Korean Government may charter Austrian or Hungarian merchant vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Korea, and Korean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own Authorities.

6. Whenever the Korean Government shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the Kingdom, His Majesty the King of Korea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Korean open ports and such prohibition shall become binding on Austrian or Hungarian subjects in Korea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Korean

Authorities to the Austro-Hungarian Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7. Austrian or Hungarian merchant vessels shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per register-ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting light-houses and beacons and placing buoys on the Corean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8. It is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent Authorities of the Contracting Parties may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

Any Austrian or Hungarian subject who smuggles or attempts to smuggle goods into any Corean port or place not open to foreign trade, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean Local Authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any Austrian or Hungarian subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consular Authority for trial, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

ARTICLE VII.

1. If an Austrian or Hungarian ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the Local Authorities shall immediately take such steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder and all the persons belonging to her from illtreatment and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consul of the occurrence and shall furnish

the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2. All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance and travelling of shipwrecked Austrian or Hungarian subjects, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured and for the burial of the dead, if not repaid by the master of the ship, shall be refunded by the respective Government of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

3. As to the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel or the property belonging to her, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall not be responsible for the repayment of such expenses, and they shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4. No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Government of Corea.

5. Any Austrian or Hungarian ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea, shall be allowed to execute repairs and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel. The Corean Authorities and inhabitants shall render assistance to the ship and furnish her with all supplies that may be required.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The ships of war of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds, or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade and harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2. When ships of war of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may

land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3. Supplies of all kinds for the use of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty's Navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea and stored in the custody of Austro-Hungarian officers without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean Authorities.

4. The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty's Navy, which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

ARTICLE IX.

1. Austrian or Hungarian subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean Authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of Austrian or Hungarian subjects by Corean Authorities and subjects in a lawful capacity.

2. Subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby stipulated that the Governments, public officers and subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers or subjects of any other Power.

ARTICLE XI.

Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one

year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

It is hereby agreed that, if all the other Governments having treaties with Corea shall hereafter come to revision of the treaties in general, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall consent to the same without claiming for the term of the date.

ARTICLE XII.

For the present all official communications addressed by the Authorities of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary and by His Majesty the King of Corea under their hands and seals. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Seoul) as soon as possible, but at latest within one year from the date of signature. The Treaty which shall be published by the Governments of the Contracting Parties, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness thereof the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Tokio this twenty third day of June in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-two corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the fifth month of the five hundred and first year of the Corean era, being the eighteenth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsü.

[L. s.] BIEGELEBEN m. p.

[L. s.] KWON CHAI HINNG m. p.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

I.—Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.

1. Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of an Austrian or Hungarian ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs Authorities the receipt of the Austro-Hungarian Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the Bills of Lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs Authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

2. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3. Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4. Any Austrian or Hungarian vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by

stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or to pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5. When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs Authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs Authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consúl's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed in to the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6. Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

7. Austrian and Hungarian steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transshipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping of Cargo and Payment of Duties.*

1. The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the Custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs Authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of merchandise. If it is not produced or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty, but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2. All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandise, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs Authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3. Should the Customs Authorities consider the value of any goods paying an ad valorem duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the

value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a reappraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such reappraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this reappraisement, or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4. Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Korean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6. No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Korean Customs Authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs Authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7. Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs Authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8. No entry will be required for passengers' baggage, which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs

officers. Permits will be delivered by the Customs officers on application in the case of provisions for the use of Austrian or Hungarian ships, their crews and passengers.

9. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Corean Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10. Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs Authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue.*

1. The Customs Authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any Austrian or Hungarian merchant vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2. The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks or other fastenings, and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

3. Any Austrian or Hungarian subject who ships, or attempts to ship, or discharges, or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not

exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5. Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

6. The Austro-Hungarian Consular Authorities shall enforce with respect to their nationals, in the same way as the provisions of the Treaty, all the customs and port regulations which the Administration of Korean Customs may deem necessary to issue with a view to warrant the collecting of taxes and to insure the working of its service, provided that such regulations be properly promulgated and do not derogate to the stipulations above expressed nor detract from the rights granted by the Treaty to Austrians and Hungarians in Corea.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Korean Customs Authorities, may be written in the English language.

[L. s.] BIEGELEBEN m. p.

[L. s.] KWON CHAI HINNG m. p.

PROTOCOL.

The above-named Plenipotentiaries hereby make and append to this Treaty the following Declarations:

1. The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all countries placed under the authority and under the protectorate of Austria-Hungary.

2. A Chinese translation of the Treaty signed and sealed by both Parties, is annexed hereto. The English text however shall be understood to be the text of Treaty.

And it is hereby further stipulated that this Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties simultaneously with this Treaty and that the ratification of this Treaty shall include the confirmation of the present Protocol for which therefore no separate act of ratification will be required.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries have this day signed this Protocol and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Tokio this twenty-third day of June in the year Eighteen hundred ninety-two, corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the fifth month of the five hundred and first year of the Korean era, being the eighteenth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsü.

[L. s.] BIEGELEBEN m. p.

[L. s.] KWON CHAI HING m. p.

IMPORT TARIFF.

(Classified according to the rate of duty.)

CLASS I.

Duty-free goods.

Agricultural implements.

Books, maps, charts.

Bullion, being gold and silver, refined.

Coins, gold and silver.

Fire-engines.

Models of inventions.

Packing bags, packing matting, tea lead, and ropes for packing goods.

Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds.

Samples in reasonable quantities.

Scientific instruments as physical, mathematical, meteorological and surgical, instruments and their appliances.

Travellers' baggage.

Types, new and old.

CLASS II.

Import goods subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Alum.

Anchors and chains.

Bamboo, split or not.

Bark and other substances for tanning.

Beans, peas and pulse, all kinds.

Bones.

Bricks and tiles.

Camphor, crude.

Coal and coke.

Cotton, raw.

Drugs and medicines, all kinds.

Fish, fresh.

Flax, hemp and jute.
 Flints.
 Flour and meal, all kinds.
 Fruit, fresh, all kinds.
 Glue.
 Grain and corn, all kinds.
 Guano and manures, all kinds.
 Hides and skins, raw and undressed.
 Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.
 Kerosene and petroleum and other mineral oils.
 Lanterns, paper.
 Lime.
 Matches.
 Matting, floor-, Chinese and Japanese, coir etc., common qualities.
 Meat, fresh.
 Metal, all kinds in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T- and angle-iron, old and scrap iron.
 Oil-cake.
 Oil-wood (tung-yu).
 Paper, common qualities.
 Pepper, unground.
 Pitch and tar.
 Rattans, split or not.
 Scales and balances.
 Seed, all kinds.
 Soap, common qualities.
 Soy, Chinese and Japanese.
 Twine and thread, all kinds excepting in silk.
 Umbrellas, paper.
 Vegetables, fresh, dried and salted.
 Wool, sheep's, raw.
 Yarn, all kinds in cotton, wool, hemp etc.
 All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

CLASS III.

Import goods subject to an ad valorem duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.

Blankets and rugs.
 Brasileto wood, Indian.
 Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes etc.
 Candles.
 Canvas.
 Carpets and floor rugs, all kinds, tapestry.
 Cement as Portland and other kinds.
 Charcoal.
 Chemicals, all kinds.
 Clocks and parts thereof.
 Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots, shoes etc.
 Cocoons.
 Cordage and ropes, all kinds and sizes.
 Cotton manufactures, all kinds.
 Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds.
 Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds.
 Cutlery, all kinds.
 Dyes, colours and paints, paint oil, and materials used for mixing
 paints.
 Earthenware.
 Fans.
 Feathers.
 Felt.
 Fish, dried and salted.
 Foil, tin, copper and all other kinds except gold and silver.
 Fruits, dried, salted and preserved.
 Gamboge.
 Glassware, all kinds.
 Glass, window-, plain and coloured, all qualities.
 Grasscloth and all textiles in hemp, jute etc.
 Hair, all kinds, except human.
 Hides and skins, tanned and dressed.
 Isinglass, all kinds.
 Lamps, all kinds.
 Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain.
 Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures,
 grey, white, or printed.
 Matting; superior qualities, Japanese "tatamis" etc.

Meat, dried and salted.

Meerschäumware.

Metals, all kinds in pipe and tube, corrugated, or galvanised, wire, steel, tinplates, nickel, platina, quicksilver, German silver, tutenague, or white copper, yellow metal, unrefined gold and silver.

Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware.

Mosaic work.

Mosquito netting, all kinds.

Needles and pins.

Oils, vegetable, all kinds.

Oil- and floor-cloth, all kinds.

Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for.

Planks, soft wood.

Porcelain, common qualities.

Resin.

Salt.

Sapan wood.

Sea products, as seaweed, bicho de mar, etc.

Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste.

Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.

Spectacles.

Spirits in jars.

Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, etc.

Stones and slate, cut and dressed.

Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses and syrups.

Sulphur.

Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions.

Tallow.

Tea.

Umbrellas, silk, cotton.

Umbrella-frames.

Varnish.

Vermicelli.

Watches, all kinds and parts thereof.

Wax, bees' or vegetable.

Wax-cloth.

Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Wood and timber, soft.
 Woollen manufactures, all kinds.
 Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds.
 All unenumerated articles, partly manufactured.

CLASS IV.

Import goods subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

Arms, fire-arms, fowling pieces etc. imported under special permit.
 Beer, porter and cider.
 Camphor, refined.
 Carmine.
 Clothing made wholly of silk.
 Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds.
 Explosives used for mining etc. imported under special permit.
 Foil, gold and silver.
 Furniture, all kinds.
 Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed.
 Hair, human.
 India-rubber, manufactured or not.
 Lacquered-ware, common.
 Leather, superior kinds, and stamped, figured or coloured.
 Leather manufactures, all kinds.
 Liqueurs in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Materials for seals, etc.
 Musical boxes.
 Musical instruments, all kinds.
 Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging.
 Perfumes and scents.
 Photographic apparatus.
 Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed.
 Planks, hard wood.
 Plated ware, all kinds.
 Porcelain, superior qualities.
 Saddlery and harness.
 Silk thread, or floss silk in skein.

Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai").

Soap, superior qualities.

Sugar candy.

Telescopes and binocular glasses.

Tooth-powder.

Trunks and portmanteaux.

Velvet, silk.

Vermilion.

Wood or timber, hard.

Works of art.

All unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

CLASS V.

Import goods subject to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Amber.

Artificial flowers.

Birds' nests.

Carriages.

Cochineal.

Coral, manufactured or not.

Embroideries in gold, silver or silk.

Enamel-ware.

Fireworks.

Furs, superior, as sable, sea-otter, seal, otter, beaver etc.

Ginseng, red, white, crude and clarified.

Hair ornaments, gold and silver.

Incense sticks.

Ivory, manufactured or not.

Jade-ware.

Jewellery, real or imitation, precious stones.

Lacquered-ware, superior.

Musk.

Pearls.

Plate, gold and silver.

Rhinoceros horns.

Scented woods, all kinds.

Spices, all kinds.
 Spirits in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Tobacco, all forms and kinds.
 Tortoise shell, manufactured or not.

CLASS VI.

Prohibited goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, firearms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.

The Corean Authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, firearms and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence, on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the bona fide character of the application.

Counterfeit coins, all kinds.

Opium, only three catties for medical use to be allowed. But if any Austrian or Hungarian vessel coming to Corea for the purpose of trade should have more than three catties weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Corean Authorities.

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of twenty-five cents par ton on sailing vessels, and fifty cents par ton on steamers.

[L. S.] BIEGELEBEN m. p.

[L. S.] KWON CHAI HINNG m. p.

EXPORT TARIFF AND RULES.

EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.

Duty-free export goods.

Bullion, being gold and silver, refined.

Coins, gold and silver, all kinds.

Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds.

Samples, in reasonable quantity.

Travellers' baggage.

CLASS II.

All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

RULES.

I. In the case of imported articles the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, etc. In the case of export articles the *ad valorem*-duties will be calculated on market-values in Corea.

II. Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver yen.

III. The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible, and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent Authorities of the two countries.

[L. S.] BIEGELEBEN m. p.

[L. S.] KWON CHAI HINNG m. p.

BELGIUM.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, MARCH 23, 1901.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée, animés du désir d'établir entre la Belgique et la Corée des relations d'amitié et de commerce, ont résolu de conclure dans ce but un traité et ont, à cet effet, nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

M. Léon Vincart, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Nichan-Iftikhar de Tunis, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne d'Italie, chargé d'une mission spéciale auprès de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée ;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée,

Pak Tjai Soun, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et Plénipotentiaire spécial, Dignitaire de deuxième rang, premier degré, Conseiller du Grand Conseil d'Etat, Ministre de la Guerre intérimaire, Directeur général de l'Hôtel des Monnaies, décoré de l'Ordre du Mérite de troisième classe du Thai-Kuk ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura paix et amitié perpétuelles entre Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée d'autre part, ainsi qu'entre les ressortissants des deux Etats, sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Les Belges et les Coréens jouiront, dans les territoires relevant respectivement des Hautes Parties contractantes, d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra nommer un représentant diplomatique qui aura la faculté de résider d'une façon permanente ou temporaire dans la capitale de l'autre, et aussi désigner un consul général, des consuls ou vice-consuls, qui résideront dans les villes ou ports de l'autre Etat, ouverts au commerce étranger.

Les agents diplomatiques ou consulaires des deux Etats jouiront, dans le pays de leur résidence, de tous les avantages et immunités dont jouissent les agents diplomatiques et consulaires des autres Etats.

§ 2. Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires, ainsi que les personnes attachées à leurs missions, pourront librement voyager sur tout le territoire du pays de leur résidence. Les autorités coréennes fourniront aux agents belges voyageant en Corée, des passeports et une escorte suffisante pour les protéger en cas de nécessité.

§ 3. Les agents consulaires des deux pays exerceront leurs fonctions après avoir été dûment autorisés par le Souverain ou le Gouvernement du pays de leur résidence. Il leur est interdit de se livrer au commerce.

§ 4. Dans le cas où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes ne croirait pas devoir user de la faculté, qui est donnée à chacune d'elles, de nommer des consuls dans les ports de l'autre, elle pourra en confier les fonctions aux agents d'une puissance tierce.

ARTICLE III.

§ 1. En ce qui concerne leurs personnes et leurs biens, les Belges en Corée relèveront exclusivement de la juridiction belge. Les procès qu'un Belge ou un étranger intenteraient en Corée contre un Belge seront jugés par l'autorité consulaire belge, sans que l'autorité coréenne puisse aucunement intervenir.

§ 2. Tout Belge mis en cause par les autorités coréennes ou par un sujet coréen sera, de même, en Corée, jugé par l'autorité consulaire belge.

§ 3. Tout Coréen, mis en cause par les autorités belges ou par un Belge, sera jugé par l'autorité coréenne.

§ 4. Les Belges qui commettraient en Corée des délits ou des crimes seront punis par l'autorité belge compétente et conformément à la loi belge.

§ 5. Les crimes ou délits dont un Coréen se rendrait coupable en Corée au préjudice d'un Belge seront jugés et punis par les autorités coréennes et conformément à la loi coréenne.

§ 6. Toute plainte dirigée contre un Belge et susceptible d'entraîner une peine pécuniaire ou la confiscation, pour violation soit du présent traité, soit des règlements y annexés ou des règlements futurs à intervenir, devra être portée devant l'autorité consulaire belge: les amendes et confiscations prononcées demeureront au profit du Gouvernement coréen.

§ 7. Les marchandises belges saisies par les autorités coréennes, dans un port ouvert, seront mises sous scellés, conjointement par les autorités des deux pays. Les autorités coréennes en auront la garde jusqu'à ce que l'autorité consulaire belge ait rendu sa décision. Si cette décision est en faveur du propriétaire des marchandises, celles-ci seront immédiatement mises à la disposition du consul. En tout état de cause, le propriétaire pourra toujours rentrer en possession de ses marchandises, à la condition d'en déposer la valeur entre les mains des autorités coréennes, en attendant la décision de l'autorité consulaire belge.

§ 8. Dans toutes les causes, soit civiles, soit pénales, portées devant un tribunal coréen ou un tribunal consulaire belge en Corée, un fonctionnaire appartenant à la nationalité du demandeur ou plaignant, et dûment autorisé à cet effet, pourra toujours assister à l'audience et sera traité avec les égards convenables. Il pourra, quand il le jugera nécessaire, citer, interroger contradictoirement les témoins, protester contre la procédure et la sentence.

§ 9. Si un Coréen, prévenu d'une infraction aux lois de son pays se réfugie dans une maison occupée par un Belge ou à bord d'un navire de commerce belge, les autorités coréennes s'adresseront au consul de Belgique. Celui-ci prendra les mesures nécessaires pour le faire arrêter et pour le remettre entre les mains des autorités coréennes à qui il appartient de le juger. Aucun fonctionnaire ni agent coréen ne pourra, sans la permission du consul de Belgique, pénétrer dans les magasins ou la demeure d'un Belge, à moins que le résident belge ou le commandant du navire n'y donne son

consentement.

§ 10. Les autorités coréennes arrêteront et remettront à l'autorité consulaire belge compétente, sur sa requête, tout Belge prévenu de crime ou délit et tout déserteur d'un navire belge.

§ 11. Le droit de juridiction reconnu aux consuls belges sur leur nationaux en Corée, sera abandonné quand, dans l'opinion du Gouvernement belge, les lois et la procédure coréennes auront été modifiées et réformées de telle sorte qu'il n'y ait plus d'objections à placer les Belges sous la juridiction territoriale et quand la magistrature coréenne présentera, au point de vue de l'indépendance et des connaissances juridiques, les mêmes garanties que les magistrats belges.

ARTICLE IV.

§ 1. Les ports et localités suivants sont ouverts au commerce belge à partir du jour de la mise en vigueur du traité :

Chemoulpo, Wonsan, Fusan, Tjin-Nam-Hpo, Kounsán, Mok-Hpo, Ma-San-Hpo, Syeng-Tjin et Hpyeng-Yang et les villes de Séoul et de Yang-Houa-Tjin.

Dans le cas où toutes les puissances qui ont déjà conclu des traités avec la Corée, ou qui viendraient à en conclure ultérieurement, consentiraient à renoncer au droit, conféré par ces traités à leurs nationaux, d'ouvrir des établissements de commerce dans la ville de Séoul, ce droit ne serait pas réclamé en faveur des commerçants belges.

§ 2. Dans les localités susnommées, les Belges auront le droit de louer ou d'acheter des terrains et des maisons, d'élever des constructions et d'établir des magasins et des manufactures. Ils auront la liberté de pratiquer leur religion. Tous les arrangements relatifs au choix, à la délimitation, à l'aménagement des concessions étrangères, ainsi qu'à la vente des terrains, dans les différents ports ou villes ouverts au commerce étranger seront concertés entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères compétentes.

§ 3. Les emplacements affectés aux concessions seront achetés aux propriétaires et aménagés pour leur nouvelle destination par les soins du Gouvernement coréen : le remboursement des frais d'expropriation et d'aménagement sera prélevé, par privilège, sur le

produit de la vente des terrains. Une redevance annuelle, dont le montant sera fixé d'un commun accord, par l'administration coréenne et les autorités étrangères, sera payée à l'autorité locale qui en retiendra une part, à titre de compensation pour la taxe foncière; le reste de cette redevance ainsi que le reliquat provenant de la vente des terrains constitueront un fonds municipal, administré par un conseil dont la constitution sera ultérieurement réglée par une entente entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères.

§ 4. Les Belges pourront louer ou acheter des terrains et des maisons au delà des limites des concessions étrangères et dans une zone de dix lis de Corée autour de ces limites. Mais les terrains ainsi occupés seront soumis aux règlements locaux et aux taxes foncières dans les conditions que les autorités coréennes croiront devoir fixer.

§ 5. Dans chacune des localités ouvertes au commerce, les autorités coréennes affecteront gratuitement, à la sépulture des Belges, un terrain convenable sur lequel aucune redevance, taxe ni impôt ne sera établi et dont l'administration sera confiée au conseil municipal susmentionné.

§ 6. Les Belges pourront circuler librement dans une zone de cent lis autour des ports et des villes ouverts au commerce, ou dans telles limites que les autorités compétentes des deux pays auront déterminées d'un commun accord.

Les Belges pourront également, à la seule condition d'être munis de passeports, se rendre dans toutes les parties du territoire coréen et y voyager, sans pouvoir, toutefois, ouvrir des magasins ni créer des établissements commerciaux permanents dans l'intérieur. Les commerçants belges pourront y transporter et vendre des marchandises de toute espèce, sauf les livres et publications interdits par le Gouvernement coréen, et acheter les produits indigènes.

Les passeports seront délivrés par les consuls et revêtus de la signature ou du sceau de l'autorité locale. Ils devront être produits à toute réquisition.

Si le passeport est en règle, le porteur pourra circuler librement, et il lui sera loisible de se procurer les moyens de transport nécessaires. Le Belge qui voyagerait sans passeport au delà des limites susmentionnées ou qui, dans l'intérieur, commettrait quelque délit ou crime sera arrêté et remis au plus prochain consul de

Belgique pour être puni. Une amende de 100 piastres mexicaines au maximum, avec ou sans emprisonnement d'un mois au plus, pourra être prononcée contre toute personne voyageant sans passeport en dehors des limites fixées.

§ 7. Les Belges en Corée seront soumis aux règlements municipaux, de police ou autres, qui seront établis, de concert, par les autorités compétentes des deux pays, dans l'intérêt du bon ordre et de la paix publique et ils seront passibles des peines à prononcer par leur consul.

ARTICLE V.

§ 1. Dans toute localité ouverte au commerce étranger, les Belges pourront, après acquittement des droits inscrits au tarif ci-annexé, importer d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert, vendre ou acheter, quelle que soit la nationalité de l'acheteur ou du vendeur, exporter à destination d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert toutes espèces de marchandises non prohibées par le présent traité. Ils auront pleine liberté de faire, sans l'intervention de l'autorité coréenne ni d'autres intermédiaires, tous actes de commerce avec les sujets coréens ou autres; ils pourront également, et en toute liberté, se livrer à l'industrie.

§ 2. Les propriétaires ou consignataires de toute marchandise importée d'un port étranger, et pour laquelle le droit du tarif visé ci-dessus aura été acquitté, pourront obtenir un certificat de drawback, pour le montant du droit d'importation, si toutefois la marchandise est réexportée vers un port étranger dans un délai de treize mois coréens à dater de l'importation et pourvu que les enveloppes en soient reconnues intactes. Ces drawbacks seront remboursés sur demande par la douane coréenne ou reçus à l'aquit des droits dans tout port coréen ouvert.

§ 3. Les droits acquittés sur des marchandises coréennes, expédiées de port ouvert à port ouvert en Corée, seront restitués au port d'expédition, si l'intéressé produit un certificat des douanes attestant l'arrivée des marchandises au port de destination, ou s'il peut être dûment prouvé qu'elles ont péri par fortune de mer.

§ 4. Toutes les marchandises importées par des Belges en Corée, et pour lesquelles les droits inscrits au tarif ci-annexé auront été

acquittés, pourront être réexpédiées dans tout autre port coréen ouvert, en franchise de droits, et si elles sont transportées dans l'intérieur, elles ne seront, sur quelque point du pays que ce soit, soumises à aucune taxe additionnelle ni à aucun droit d'accise ou de transit. De la même manière, le transport vers les ports ouverts de tous les produits coréens, destinés à l'exportation, se fera en pleine franchise, et ces produits ne seront, soit au lieu de production, soit durant le trajet d'un point quelconque du pays vers un port ouvert, soumis au paiement d'aucune taxe ni d'aucun droit d'accise ou de transit.

§ 5. Le Gouvernement coréen pourra affréter des navires belges pour le transport des marchandises ou des voyageurs vers les ports coréens non ouverts; les sujets coréens jouiront de la même faculté, après autorisation des autorités locales.

§ 6. Lorsque le Gouvernement coréen aura lieu de craindre une disette dans l'Empire, S. M. l'Empereur de Corée pourra, par décret, interdire temporairement l'exportation des grains pour l'étranger par un ou par tous les ports coréens ouverts; cette prohibition deviendra obligatoire pour les Belges en Corée, un mois après la date de la communication officielle faite par l'autorité coréenne au consul de Belgique du port intéressé, mais elle ne restera en vigueur que le temps strictement nécessaire.

§ 7. Tout navire de commerce belge payera des droits de tonnage à raison de 30 cents mexicains par tonneau de registre. Cette somme une fois payée, il sera permis au navire de se rendre dans tout port coréen ouvert, durant une période de quatre mois, sans acquitter d'autre taxe. Le produit des droits de tonnage sera affecté à la construction de phares, de balises et de bouées, à l'éclairage et au balisage des côtes de Corée, principalement aux approches des ports ouverts, à l'aménagement et à l'amélioration des mouillages.

Aucun droit de tonnage ne sera perçu sur les bateaux employés dans les ports ouverts, au chargement ou au déchargement des cargaisons.

§ 8. Pour assurer l'exécution pleine et entière du présent traité, il est convenu que le tarif et les règlements commerciaux ci-après insérés, entreront en vigueur en même temps que le traité lui-même. Les autorités compétentes des deux pays pourront,

quand elles le jugeront opportun, reviser ces règlements en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications ou additions dont l'expérience démontrerait l'utilité.

ARTICLE VI.

§ 1. Tout Belge qui introduirait ou tenterait d'introduire en fraude des marchandises dans un port ou dans une localité non ouverts au commerce étranger en Corée, encourra, outre la confiscation, une amende égale au double de la valeur des marchandises.

§ 2. Les autorités coréennes pourront arrêter tout Belge prévenu de contrebande ou de tentative de ce délit, à charge de le remettre sans retard entre les mains du consul de Belgique compétent pour le juger. Elles pourront également saisir les marchandises et les conserver jusqu'au jugement définitif de l'affaire.

ARTICLE VII.

§ 1. Si un navire belge fait naufrage ou s'échoue sur les côtes de Corée, les autorités locales prendront immédiatement les mesures nécessaires pour défendre contre le pillage, le navire et la cargaison, pour protéger contre tout mauvais traitement l'équipage et les passagers et pour leur prêter aide et assistance. Elles donneront aussitôt avis du naufrage au consul de Belgique le plus voisin et fourniront, le cas échéant, aux naufragés le moyen de gagner le port ouvert le plus proche.

§ 2. Toutes les dépenses faites par le Gouvernement coréen pour porter secours à des Belges naufragés, pour leur fournir des vêtements, des vivres, des soins médicaux et des moyens de transport, pour recueillir les corps des décédés et procéder à leur funérailles, seront remboursées par le Gouvernement belge.

§ 3. Le Gouvernement belge ne sera pas garant du remboursement des dépenses faites pour le sauvetage et la conservation des navires naufragés ou de leur cargaison. Ce remboursement reste garanti par la valeur des objets sauvés et devra être effectué par les parties intéressées, lors de la remise desdits objets.

§ 4. Le Gouvernement coréen ne réclamera aucun remboursement, ni pour les dépenses de ses agents, fonctionnaires, locaux ou

employés de police qui auront procédé au sauvetage, ni pour les frais de voyage des agents chargés d'escorter les naufragés, ni pour les frais de correspondance officielle. Ces dépenses resteront à la charge du Gouvernement coréen.

§ 5. Tout navire marchand belge que le mauvais temps, le manque de vivres ou de combustible obligerait à relâcher dans un port de Corée non ouvert, pourra y faire des réparations et s'y procurer les provisions nécessaires. Les dépenses seront payées par le capitaine du navire.

ARTICLE VIII.

§ 1. Les autorités belges et les Belges en Corée pourront engager des sujets coréens à titre de lettré, d'interprète, de serviteur ou à tout autre titre licite, sans que les autorités coréennes puissent y mettre obstacle. Réciproquement, les Belges pourront être engagés dans les mêmes conditions au service du Gouvernement ou des sujets coréens.

§ 2. Les Belges qui se rendraient en Corée pour y étudier ou y professer la langue écrite ou parlée, les sciences, les lois ou arts, devront, en témoignage des sentiments de bonne amitié dont sont animées les Hautes Parties contractantes, recevoir toujours aide et assistance. Les Coréens qui se rendront en Belgique y jouiront des mêmes avantages.

ARTICLE IX.

A dater du jour de l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, le Gouvernement belge, ses agents et ses ressortissants jouiront de tous les privilèges, immunités et avantages dont jouissent ou jouiraient plus tard les gouvernements, agents ou ressortissants de toute autre puissance.

ARTICLE X.

Dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra, à charge de prévenir l'autre partie un an à l'avance, demander une revision du traité ou des tarifs y annexés, en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications dont l'expérience aurait démontré l'utilité.

Dans le cas où la Corée modifierait ses traités avec le consentement de toutes les puissances avec lesquelles elle est en relations officielles, la Belgique devra également y consentir, même avant l'expiration du présent traité.

ARTICLE XI.

§ 1. Le présent traité est rédigé en français et en chinois. Les deux textes ont été soigneusement confrontés et il a été reconnu qu'ils avaient le même sens. Il est convenu toutefois que le texte français ferait foi si quelque divergence venait à se produire dans l'interprétation.

§ 2. Toutes les communications officielles adressées aux autorités coréennes par les autorités belges seront provisoirement accompagnées d'une traduction en langue chinoise.

ARTICLE XII.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent de recourir à l'arbitrage pour toutes les contestations auxquelles pourrait donner lieu l'interprétation ou l'exécution du présent traité.

ARTICLE XIII.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges et par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée et revêtu de leurs signatures et de leurs sceaux respectifs; les ratifications seront échangées à Séoul, dans le délai d'un an, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut. Il sera promulgué par les soins des deux Gouvernements et entrera en vigueur le jour de l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité, fait en triple exemplaire, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Séoul, le vingt-trois mars (1901) mil neuf cent et un, correspondant au vingt-troisième jour du troisième mois de la cinquième année de Koing Mou.

[L. s.] LÉON VINCART.

[L. s.] (*Signature de* PAK TJAI SOUN.)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO BELGIAN TRADE IN COREA.

I.—*Entrée et sortie des navires.*

1° Dans les quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) qui suivront l'arrivée d'un bâtiment belge dans un port coréen, le capitaine devra remettre aux autorités douanières coréennes un récépissé du consul de Belgique attestant que les papiers du bord ont été déposés au consulat. Il fera, en même temps, la déclaration d'entrée de son navire, en indiquant, par écrit, son nom et celui de son bâtiment, le port d'où il vient, le nombre et, si la demande lui en est faite, les noms des passagers, le tonnage, le nombre des hommes d'équipage. Cette déclaration sera certifiée sincère et véritable par le capitaine et signée par lui. Il déposera, en même temps, une expédition de son manifeste indiquant les marques, numéros et contenus des colis, tels qu'ils sont portés aux connaissements et le nom des consignataires. Le capitaine attestera l'exactitude du manifeste et le signera. Cette déclaration ainsi dressée, les autorités douanières délivreront un permis d'ouvrir les écoutilles, qui sera montré à bord au préposé de la douane. Le fait de rompre charge sans ce permis rendra le capitaine passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au plus;

2° Si une erreur est constatée dans le manifeste, elle pourra être corrigée sans frais, dans les vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) de la déclaration; mais, ce délai expiré, il sera perçu, pour tout changement ou toute déclaration supplémentaire, un droit de cinq dollars mexicains;

3° Tout capitaine qui négligerait de faire la déclaration susdite dans les délais fixés, sera passible d'une amende de cinquante dollars mexicains par chaque jour de retard;

4° Tout navire belge qui séjournerait dans le port moins de quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) et n'ouvrirait pas ses écoutilles, ou que soit le mauvais temps, soit le manque de vivres forcerait à relâcher, ne sera soumis ni à la déclaration ni au paiement des droits de tonnage, tant qu'il ne fera pas opération de commerce;

5° Tout capitaine qui voudra prendre la mer remettra aux

autorités douanières un manifeste d'exportation analogue au manifeste d'importation. Les autorités douanières délivreront alors un certificat de congé et restitueront le récépissé consulaire des papiers du bord. Ces documents seront présentés au consulat afin de permettre au capitaine de retirer ses papiers de bord ;

6° Tout capitaine qui prendrait la mer sans faire la déclaration susdite, sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum ;

7° Les navires à vapeur belges pourront entrer et sortir le même jour sans être astreints à produire de manifeste d'importation, si ce n'est pour les seules marchandises débarquées ou transbordées dans le port.

II.—*Débarquement et embarquement de cargaison.*

Payement des droits.

1° Tout importateur de marchandises qui désire les débarquer adressera, à cet effet, à la douane, une demande certifiée sincère, indiquant son nom, le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques, les numéros, le contenu et la valeur des colis. L'autorité douanière pourra exiger la production de la facture pour toute consignation de marchandises. Faute de la produire et à défaut d'une explication suffisante, le propriétaire ne pourra débarquer ses marchandises qu'après paiement du double des droits inscrits au tarif : le supplément ainsi perçu sera restitué si la facture est produite ;

2° Les marchandises déclarées seront examinées par les agents des douanes dans des endroits désignés à cet effet. Cette visite aura lieu sans délai et sans dommage pour les marchandises. Les emballages seront aussitôt rétablis, autant que faire se pourra, en leur état primitif, par les soins de la douane ;

3° Si les autorités douanières estiment insuffisante la valeur déclarée par l'importateur ou l'exportateur de marchandises taxées *ad valorem*, le déclarant pourra être invité à payer les droits sur la valeur qui serait attribuée auxdites marchandises par l'expert de la douane. Si l'expertise ne satisfait pas le déclarant, il sera tenu de faire connaître, dans les vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés), au commissaire des douanes, le motif de ses plaintes et de désigner un expert de son choix pour procéder à

une contre-estimation.

Il fera ensuite une déclaration de la valeur telle qu'elle résulte de cette seconde expertise. Le commissaire des douanes pourra alors, à son gré, soit taxer les marchandises d'après cette valeur, soit les soumettre au droit de préemption, en payant cette valeur majorée de cinq pour cent. Dans ce dernier cas, le prix d'achat sera versé à l'importateur ou à l'exportateur dans les cinq jours qui suivront la déclaration du résultat de la contre-expertise ;

4° Les marchandises d'importation avariées en cours de voyage auront droit à une remise équitable proportionnée à la moins-value qu'elles auront subie. En cas de divergence sur le quantum de cette remise, on suivra la procédure indiquée au paragraphe précédent ;

5° Les marchandises destinées à l'exportation devront être déclarées à la douane coréenne avant d'être embarquées. La demande d'embarquement sera faite par écrit et indiquera le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques et numéros des colis, la quantité, la description et la valeur du contenu. L'exportateur certifiera par écrit cette déclaration sincère et véritable et y apposera sa signature ;

6° Aucune marchandise ne sera débarquée ni embarquée, soit à d'autres endroits que ceux qui seront fixés par les autorités douanières coréennes, soit entre le coucher et le lever du soleil, soit le dimanche et les jours fériés, sans une permission spéciale de la douane. Celle-ci percevra alors une rémunération équitable pour ce service extraordinaire ;

7° Toute réclamation formulée, soit par les importateurs ou exportateurs pour paiements en trop, soit par les autorités douanières pour paiements en moins, devra, pour être admissible, être déposée dans les trente jours du payement ;

8° Aucune déclaration ne sera nécessaire pour les bagages des passagers à bord des navires belges. Ces bagages pourront être débarqués ou embarqués à toute heure, après que la douane se sera assurée qu'ils ne contiennent pas d'articles soumis aux droits. A la demande qui lui en sera faite, la douane délivrera des permis pour les provisions de bord destinées aux bâtiments belges, à leurs équipages et à leurs passagers ;

9° Tout navire belge pourra, pour cause de réparations, débarquer sa cargaison sans être soumis à aucun droit. Les marchandises

ainsi débarquées resteront sous la surveillance des autorités coréennes, et tous les frais raisonnables de magasinage, de manutention ou de surveillance devront être acquittés par le capitaine. Les droits du tarif seront perçus pour toute partie de cette cargaison qui serait vendue ;

10° Aucun transbordement de cargaison ne pourra être effectué sans une autorisation préalable de la douane.

III.—*Mesures fiscales.*

1° Les autorités douanières pourront, dans les ports de Corée, placer des préposés à bord des navires marchands belges. Ces préposés auront libre accès dans toutes les parties du bâtiment où des marchandises seront arrimées. Ils seront traités avec courtoisie et installés aussi convenablement que le navire le permettra ;

2° Depuis le coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil et les dimanches et jours fériés, les préposés pourront fermer les écoutilles et autres voies d'accès aux endroits où la cargaison est arrimée, au moyen de scellés, de cadenas ou d'autres attaches. Toute personne qui aurait, sans permission, volontairement ouvert un passage ainsi fermé ou brisé les scellés, cadenas ou autres attaches placés par la douane coréenne, sera, de même que le capitaine du navire, passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum ;

3° Tout Belge qui expédierait ou tenterait d'expédier, débarquerait ou tenterait de débarquer, soit des marchandises qui n'auraient pas été en douane l'objet de la déclaration régulière susmentionnée, soit des colis qui contiendraient des marchandises prohibées ou différentes de celles portées sur la déclaration, encourra une amende égale au double de la valeur de ces marchandises ; les marchandises seront confisquées ;

4° Tout signataire d'une fausse déclaration ou d'un faux certificat, ayant pour objet de frauder le Trésor coréen, sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum ;

5° Toute infraction aux clauses du présent règlement, pour laquelle une peine spéciale n'a pas été prévue, entraînera une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum ;

6° Les autorités consulaires belges feront application à leurs ressortissants, dans les mêmes conditions que pour les clauses du

traité, de tous les règlements de douane et de port que l'administration des douanes coréennes jugerait nécessaire d'établir en vue de garantir la perception des droits et d'assurer le fonctionnement de son service, pourvu, toutefois, que ces règlements aient été dûment publiés, ne dérogent pas aux stipulations ci-dessus énoncées et ne portent pas atteinte aux droits que le traité reconnaît aux Belges en Corée.

Séoul, le vingt-trois mars mil neuf cent et un, correspondant au vingt-troisième jour du troisième mois de la cinquième année de Koing Mou.

[L. s.] LÉON VINCART.

[L. s.] (*Signature de PAK TJAÏ SOUN*).

TARIF.

I.—TARIF D'IMPORTATION.

CLASSE I.—*Objets admis en franchise.*

Bagages des voyageurs; caractères d'imprimerie neufs et vieux; échantillons en quantité modérée; instruments aratoires; instruments de physique, de mathématiques, de météorologie, de chirurgie et leurs accessoires; lingots d'or et d'argent fins; livres et cartes; modèles d'inventions; monnaies d'or et d'argent; plantes, arbres et arbustes de toute espèce; pompes à incendies; sacs, nattes et cordes d'emballage, doublures de plomb.

CLASSE II.—*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de cinq pour cent ad valorem.*

Allumettes; alun; ancres et chaînes; balances, poids et mesures; bambou, fendu ou non; blé et céréales de toute espèce; briques et tuiles; camphre brut; charbon et coke; chaux; colle; cornes et sabots non mentionnés d'autre part au tarif; coton non manufacturé; cuirs et peaux, crus ou non préparés; drogues et médicaments de toute espèce; farine et gruau de toute espèce; fils de toute espèce de coton, laine, chanvre, etc., excepté de soie; fruits frais de toute espèce; graines de toute espèce; guano et engrais de toute espèce; haricots, pois et farineux de toute espèce; huile de bois (Tong Yeou); huile de saïa; kérosène, pétrole et autres huiles minérales; laines non manufacturées; lanternes en papier; légumes frais, secs et conservés; lin, chanvre et jute; métaux de toute espèce, en saumons, masses, lingots, plaques, barres, tringles, lames, feuilles, anneaux, rubans, fils, fer en T et coin, vieux fer, ferraille; nattes pour planchers, chinoises et japonaises en bourre de coco, etc., de qualité ordinaire; os; papier de qualité ordinaire; parapluies et ombrelles de papier; poissons frais; poivre en grains; poix et goudron; rotins fendus ou non; savons de qualité ordinaire; silex; tan et articles de tannerie; tourteaux et graines

oléagineuses ; viande fraîche ; tous objets bruts ou non manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE III.—*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de sept et demi pour cent ad valorem.*

Aiguilles et épingles ; alcools en jarres ; articles de coutellerie de toute espèce ; bois tendre, charpentes et planches ; boissons telles que limonade, ginger-beer, eaux gazeuses et minérales ; bougies ; boutons, boucles, agrafes, portes d'agrafes ; brésillet des Indes ; charbon de bois ; ciments de Portland et toute espèce ; cire animale ou végétale ; cocons ; colle de poisson de toute espèce ; comestibles de toute espèce, conserves ; cordes et cordages de toute espèce et de toute dimension ; couvertures, couvertures de lit ; crins ; cuirs de toute espèce, de qualité ordinaire ; éventails ; feutre ; feuilles d'étain, de cuivre et de tous les autres métaux excepté l'or et l'argent ; fruits secs, salés ou en conserves ; fruits confits ; gomme gutte ; huiles végétales de toute espèce ; lampes de toute espèce ; lunettes ; mélange de coton et de laine de toute espèce ; mélange de coton et de soie de toute espèce ; métaux de toute espèce en tuyaux ou tubes oxydés ou galvanisés, fil métallique, acier, fer-blanc, nickel, platine, mercure, métal blanc, cuivre, laiton, or et argent non affinés ; montres de toute espèce et pièces d'horlogerie ; montures de parapluies ; moustiquaires de qualité ordinaire ; moustiquaires de soie ; nattes de qualité supérieure ; objets en métal de toute espèce, tels que clous, vis, outils, machines, matériel pour chemin de fer, quincaillerie ; objets manufacturés en coton de toute espèce ; objets en mosaïque ; papeterie et fournitures de bureau de toute espèce ; papier de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnées d'autre part au tarif ; parapluies de coton ; parapluies et ombrelles de soie ; pendules, horloges et accessoires ; pierres et ardoises taillées et façonnées ; plumes ; poisson sec et salé ; porcelaine de qualité ordinaire ; poterie ; produits chimiques de toute espèce ; produits marins, tels que algues, bèches de mer, etc. ; résine ; sel ; soie brute, dévidée, filée, bourre de soie, déchets ; souffre ; sucre brun et blanc, de toute qualité, mélasses et sirops ; suif ; tapis de toute espèce et articles de tapisserie ; ((Tatamis)) japonais, etc. ; teintures, couleurs, huiles et matières entrant dans la composition ou

servant à la préparation des couleurs; thé; tissus de laine de toute espèce; tissus de soie de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnées d'autre part au tarif; tissus de toile, tissus mélangés toile et coton, toile et laine, toile et soie, gris, blancs ou imprimés; tissus mélangés soie et laine de toute espèce; toile à voile; toile d'ortie de Chine et tous tissus de chanvre, jute, etc.; toile huilée, toile cirée pour parquets, de toute espèce; vermicelle, macaroni et pâtes dites d'Italie; vernis; verrerie de toute espèce; verres à vitres, blancs ou de couleur, de toute qualité; vêtements et objets de toilette, de toute espèce, tels que chapeaux, bottines, souliers, etc., excepté les vêtements confectionnés en soie; viande séchée et salée; vins de raisin, de toute espèce, en fûts et en bouteilles; tous objets manufacturés en partie qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE IV.—*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de dix pour cent ad valorem.*

Appareils photographiques; bière de toute espèce, cidre, vermouth; bois dur, planches et charpentes; boîtes à musique; camphre raffiné; caoutchouc manufacturé ou non; carmin; cheveux; confiseries et sucreries; cuirs de qualité supérieure, imprimés ou peints; cuirs manufacturés, de toute espèce; fil de soie, bourre de soie en écheveaux; instruments de musique de toute espèce; laque ordinaire; liqueurs et cordiaux en fûts et en bouteilles; longues-vues, télescopes et jumelles; malles et valises; matières explosives servant aux travaux de mine (importées avec un permis spécial); matières pour sceaux et cachets; miroirs et glaces, étamés ou non, avec ou sans cadres; objets d'ameublement de toute espèce; objets en plaqué de toute espèce; œuvres d'art; or et argent en feuilles; papier de tenture, peint et de fantaisie; parfumeries; peintures, estampes, photographies, gravures de toute espèce, encadrées ou non; porcelaine de qualité supérieure; poudre à dents; savons de qualité supérieure; sellerie et harnais; sucre candi; tissus de soie, tels que gaze, crêpe, moire japonaise, satin damassé, satin à fleurs, soie blanche japonaise (kabutaï), etc.; velours de soie; vermillon; vêtements confectionnés en soie; tous objets complètement manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE V.—*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de vingt pour cent ad valorem.*

Ambre; armes à feu, armes de chasse, etc., munitions de chasse (importées avec un permis spécial); bâtonnets d'encens; bijouterie vraie ou fausse, pierres précieuses; bois de senteur de toute espèce; broderies en or, argent ou soie; cochenille, corail, entièrement ou partiellement manufacturé; cornes de rhinocéros; écaille, manufacturée ou non; épices de toute espèce; esprits en fûts et en bouteilles; fleurs artificielles; fourrures de qualité supérieure, telles que martre zibeline, loutre, castor, phoque, etc.; ginseng rouge, cru ou clarifié; ivoire, manufacturé ou non; laque de qualité supérieure; musc; nids d'hirondelles; objets en émail; objets en jade; parures de tête en or ou en argent; perles; pièces d'artifice; tabac sous toutes ses formes et de toute espèce; vaisselle d'or et d'argent; voitures.

CLASSE VI.—*Objets prohibés à l'importation.*

Armes, munitions, objets servant à la guerre, tels que artillerie, canons, balles et boulets, armes à feu de toute sorte, cartouches, armes portatives, lances, piques, salpêtre, poudre de guerre, coton-poudre, dynamite et autres matières explosives.

Sur la demande qui leur en sera faite et sur la preuve qui leur sera fournie du bien fondé de cette demande, les autorités coréennes délivreront des permis spéciaux pour l'importation des armes, armes à feu et munitions destinées à la chasse ou à la défense personnelle.

Drogues et médicaments falsifiés. Fausse monnaie, de toute espèce. Opium, excepté l'opium employé en médecine.

Les navires étrangers vendus en Corée payeront un droit de vingt-cinq cents par tonne pour les navires à voile et de cinquante cents par tonne pour les navires à vapeur.

II.—TARIF D'EXPORTATION.

CLASSE I.—*Objets exportés en franchise.*

Arbre, arbustes, plantes de toute espèce; bagages de voyageurs;

échantillons en quantité modérée; monnaies d'or et d'argent de toute espèce; or et argent fins.

CLASSE II.

Tous les objets et produits du pays non énumérés dans la classe I payeront un droit de cinq pour cent *ad valorem*.

L'exportation du ginseng rouge est interdite.

RÉGLEMENT.

1. Pour les objets importés, les droits *ad valorem* de ce tarif seront calculés sur les prix actuels de ces objets au lieu d'origine ou de fabrication, augmenté du fret, de l'assurance, etc. Pour les objets exportés, les droits *ad valorem* seront calculés d'après le cours des marchés en Corée.

2. Les droits pourront être acquittés en dollars mexicains ou en ((Yen)) japonais d'argent.

3. Le tarif ci-dessus d'importation et d'exportation sera converti aussitôt que faire se pourra et dans la mesure où cette conversion sera reconnue utile, en taxes spécifiques, après entente entre les autorités compétentes des deux pays.

Séoul, le vingt-trois mars mil neuf cent et un, correspondant au vingt-troisième jour du troisième mois de la cinquième année de Koing Mou.

[L. S.] LÉON VINCART.

[L. S.] (*Signature de* PAK TJAI SOUN).

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1899.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of harmony and friendship between their respective subjects, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Pak Chai Sun, Korean minister of foreign affairs, minister of the council of state, etc., His Majesty's minister plenipotentiary;

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Hsü Shou Peng, an official of the second grade, director of the imperial stud, His Majesty's minister plenipotentiary;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in due and good form, have agreed upon and concluded the following commercial treaty:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Empire of Korea and the Empire of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the High Contracting Parties full protection and the advantages of favorable treatment.

If other powers should deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other, on being informed of the case, will exert their good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

ARTICLE II.

After the conclusion of this treaty of amity and commerce, the High Contracting Parties may each appoint diplomatic

representatives to reside at the court of the other, and may each appoint consular representatives at the ports of the other which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality.

The diplomatic and consular representatives of the two Governments shall enjoy mutually all the privileges, rights, and immunities, without discrimination, which are accorded to the same class of representatives from the most favored nation.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the Government to which they are accredited.

No restrictions or difficulties shall be imposed upon the movement of the members of the official establishments of either country or upon messengers carrying official dispatches.

Consular authorities shall be bona fide officials. No merchant shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall consular officers be allowed to engage in trade.

At ports to which no consular representatives have been appointed the consuls of the other powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume consular functions.

If the consular representatives of either country conduct their business in an improper manner, they shall be withdrawn on notice being given to the diplomatic representatives of the country concerned.

ARTICLE III.

Merchants and merchant vessels of Korea visiting Chinese treaty ports for purpose of trade shall pay import and export duties and tonnage dues and all other charges according to the Chinese customs regulations and on the same terms as the similar duties levied on the subjects of the most favored nation.

Chinese merchants and merchant vessels visiting Korean treaty ports for purposes of trade shall pay import and export duties and tonnage dues and all other charges according to the Korean customs regulations and upon the same terms as the duties levied upon the subjects of the most favored nation.

The subjects of both powers shall be allowed to resort for

purposes of trade to all the open ports in the dominion of the other.

Regulations for the conduct of trade and the customs tariff shall be those enjoyed by the most favored nation.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Subjects of Korea who may proceed to the Chinese open ports may reside and rent premises or lease land and erect warehouses as they please within the limits of the settlements. They shall be at liberty to traffic in all kinds of native produce, in all manufactured goods, and in all articles that are not declared contraband.

Subjects of China who may proceed to the Korean open ports may reside and rent premises or lease land and erect warehouses as they please within the limits of the settlements. They shall be at liberty to traffic in all kinds of native produce, in all manufactured goods, and in all articles that are not declared contraband.

2. All questions affecting the renting of land, the building of houses, the laying out of cemeteries, the payment of rent and taxes, and other matters of a similar nature at the treaty ports of either country are to be determined in accordance with the settlement and municipal council regulations of the ports, which must not be infringed.

If there is, in addition to a general foreign settlement at treaty port in either country, a settlement under the separate control of a foreign power, questions affecting the renting of land and similar matters shall be governed by the regulations of the settlement, which must not be infringed.

3. Chinese subjects shall enjoy all benefits and advantages granted to foreigners with reference to the leasing or purchase of land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign settlements at the treaty ports of Korea. But all lands so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Korean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Korean authorities may see fit to impose.

Korean subjects shall enjoy all benefits and advantages granted to foreigners with reference to the leasing or purchase of land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign settlements at the treaty ports of China. But all lands so occupied shall be subject to such

conditions as to the observance of Chinese local regulations and the payment of land tax as the Chinese authorities may see fit to impose.

4. The subjects of neither country shall be permitted to rent land or houses or open warehouses beyond the limits of the area open to foreign trade at the treaty ports of the High Contracting Parties. The penalty for a breach of this stipulation shall be the confiscation of the land and a fine of twice their original value.

5. No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition or lease of land shall be permitted and the land so occupied shall remain an integral part of the State.

6. If merchandise is sent by the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties from one treaty port in the other country to another treaty port in the same country it shall be subject to the same dues and duties, prohibitions and regulations as obtain in the case of the subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE V.

1. A Chinese subject who commits any offense in Korea shall be tried and punished by the Chinese consular authorities according to the laws of China.

A Korean subject who commits any offense in China shall be tried and punished by the Korean consular officials according to the laws of Korea.

A Chinese subject who commits any offense against the life or property of a Korean in China shall be tried and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

A Korean subject who commits any offense against the life or property of a Chinese in Korea shall be tried and punished by the Korean authorities according to the laws of Korea.

When controversies arise between the subjects of the two countries they shall be decided by the proper official of nationality of the defendant according to the laws of that country.

The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be permitted to attend the trial and watch the proceedings, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. If he so desires, he shall have the right to call and examine witnesses, and if

he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail.

2. If a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties who has committed an offense against the laws of his country takes refuge on the premises or on board a ship owned by a subject of the other the local officials, after having notified the consular authorities, shall send police to assist in having the offender arrested and brought to justice. The authorities of the nationality of the offender shall try the case. No protection or concealment of any such person shall be permitted.

3. If a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties who has committed an offense against the laws of his country takes refuge in the dominions of the other the authorities of the latter country, on receiving an application, shall discover and hand over such person to his country for trial. No concealment or protection of any such person shall be permitted.

4. When in the subject of either of the High Contracting Parties the laws and legal procedure of the other shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the present existing objections, the right of extra territorial jurisdictions shall be relinquished.

ARTICLE VI.

In China the export of rice and grain to foreign countries has always been prohibited. There is no prohibition of this kind in Korea, but it is agreed that whenever there is reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the Empire a prohibition against the export of rice and grain may be enforced, and shall be binding upon Chinese subjects when it shall have been officially communicated by the Korean local authorities to the Chinese authorities concerned.

ARTICLE VII.

If the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in their commercial dealings with each other are guilty of fraud or make fictitious sales, or do not pay their debts, the authorities of

both Powers shall use stringent measures to arrest the offenders and obtain payment of the debts.

The Governments of the High Contracting Powers shall not be responsible for debts of this nature.

ARTICLE VIII.

Chinese subjects shall have the right to travel under passports in the interior of Korea for purposes of pleasure or trade. They are, however, forbidden to reside or to open establishments for trade there. The penalties for a breach of this stipulation are the confiscation of the goods and a fine of twice their original value.

Korean subjects shall have the right to travel under passports in the interior of China for purposes of pleasure or trade, and shall receive most favored nation treatment in this respect.

ARTICLE IX.

The purchase of arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, firearms of all kinds, cartridges, sidearms, spears or pikes, saltpeter, gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances is permitted only to the officials of the two Contracting Powers, and they may be imported by the subjects of either only under a written permit issued by the officials of the country into which they are imported.

If these articles are clandestinely imported or sold they shall be confiscated and the offending party fined twice their original value.

The import of opium into Korea is prohibited, and if either foreign or Chinese grown opium is imported by Chinese subjects it shall be confiscated and the offending party fined twice its original value.

The export of red ginseng from Korea has always been prohibited. If Chinese subjects clandestinely buy and export it without the special permission of the Korean Government, it shall be seized and confiscated and the offenders punished as circumstances may require.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever vessels of either of the two Contracting States are detained on the coast of other through stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions they may enter any port or harbor either to take refuge therein or to get supplies, or to make repair; the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event the officers and people of the locality shall render all the assistance in their power and furnish the necessaries required.

If a vessel trades clandestinely at a port not open to commerce, or at any place where she is forbidden to proceed, the vessel, with her cargo, whether any trade has actually taken place or not, shall be seized and confiscated by the local authorities and the nearest customs officials, and the offenders shall incur a fine of twice their original value.

Should a vessel of either Power be wrecked on the coast of the other, the local authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their immediate necessities, and take requisite measures for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of her cargo. They shall also bring the matter to the knowledge of the nearest consular representative, in order that steps may be taken to send the crew home and to save the ship and her cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the authorities of the nationality of the vessel concerned.

ARTICLE XI.

The officers and people of either Power residing at trading places in the dominions of the other shall have the right to employ natives in any lawful capacity.

ARTICLE XII.

After the present treaty has been concluded, a tariff and rules shall be drawn up to regulate the frontier trade which has hitherto been carried on between the two Empires. All persons who have already crossed the frontier and reclaimed ground shall be allowed

to pursue their avocations in peace and enjoy protection for their lives and property.

From this time forward migration across the frontier shall be prohibited on both sides in order to avoid complications.

The question of the determination of the site of a trade mart is reserved for discussion and settlement when the frontier rules come to be drawn up.

ARTICLE XIII.

The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other whether open to foreign trade or not.

They shall not be permitted to clandestinely import merchandise.

Supplies of all kinds for ships of war of either country shall not be liable to the payment of duties.

Officers and men of the ships of war of either country may land anywhere in the territories of the other, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

If articles used on board ship are for any reason sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and His Majesty the Emperor of China under their hands and seals, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Seoul within one year at the latest from the date of signature, and immediately thereafter this treaty shall be in all its provisions publicly proclaimed and made known by both Governments in their respective countries, in order that it may be obeyed by their subjects, respectively.

ARTICLE XV.

The Chinese written character being common to both Korea and China, this treaty and future official correspondence shall be made in Chinese for the sake of clearness.

HSÜ SHOU PENG,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary 2nd Rank. Director of the Imperial Stud. For His Majesty the Emperor of China, 7th day, 8th moon, 25th year of Kuang Si.

PAK CHAI SUN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Councillor of State. 11th September, 1899. 3d year of Kwang Mu.

DENMARK.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, JULY 15, 1902.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée, animés du désir d'établir entre le Danemark et la Corée des relations d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, ont résolu de conclure dans ce but un traité et ont, à cet effet, nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark,

Monsieur A. Pavlow, Commandeur de l'ordre de Sainte-Anne et de l'ordre du Danebrog, etc. etc., Chambellan et Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies à Séoul;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée,

Monsieur Yu-keu-hwan, Dignitaire du deuxième rang de la deuxième classe, ayant le titre de "Tsa heun", Membre du Conseil de l'Empire, gérant le ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Chambellan et Lieutenant-Général;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura paix et amitié perpétuelles entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée d'autre part, ainsi qu'entre les ressortissants des deux États, sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Les Danois et les Coréens jouiront, dans les territoires relevant respectivement des Hautes Parties contractantes, d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés.

ARTICLE II.

1. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra nommer un représentant diplomatique, qui aura la faculté de résider d'une façon permanente ou temporaire dans la capitale et aussi désigner un consul général, des consuls ou vice-consuls, qui résideront dans les villes ou ports de l'autre État, ouverts au commerce étranger.

Les agents diplomatiques ou consulaires des deux États jouiront, dans le pays de leur résidence, de tous les avantages et immunités dont jouissent les agents diplomatiques et consulaires des autres États.

2. Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires, ainsi que les personnes attachées à leurs missions, pourront librement voyager sur tout le territoire du pays de leur résidence, excepté le Groenland, faisant partie des possessions Danoises. Les autorités coréennes fourniront aux agents danois, voyageant en Corée, des passeports et une escorte suffisante pour les protéger en cas de nécessité.

3. Les agents consulaires des deux pays exerceront leurs fonctions après avoir été dûment autorisés par le Souverain ou le Gouvernement du pays de leur résidence. Il leur est interdit de se livrer au commerce.

4. Dans le cas où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes ne croirait pas devoir user de la faculté, qui est donnée à chacune d'elles, de nommer des consuls dans les villes et ports de l'autre, ouverts au commerce étranger, elle pourra en confier les fonctions aux agents d'une puissance tierce.

ARTICLE III.

1. En ce qui concerne leurs personnes et leurs biens, les Danois en Corée relèveront exclusivement de la juridiction danoise. Les procès qu'un Danois ou un étranger intenteraient, en Corée, contre un Danois, seront jugés par l'autorité consulaire danoise sans que l'autorité coréenne puisse aucunement intervenir.

2. Tout Danois mis en cause par les autorités coréennes ou par un sujet coréen sera, de même, en Corée, jugé par l'autorité consulaire danoise.

3. Tout Coréen, mis en cause par les autorités danoises ou par

un Danois, sera jugé par l'autorité coréenne.

4. Les Danois qui commettraient en Corée des délits ou des crimes, seront punis par l'autorité danoise compétente et conformément à la loi danoise.

5. Les crimes ou délits dont un Coréen se rendrait coupable en Corée au préjudice d'un Danois, seront jugés et punis par les autorités coréennes et conformément à la loi coréenne.

6. Toute plainte dirigée contre un Danois et susceptible d'entraîner une peine pécuniaire, ou la confiscation pour violation, soit du présent traité, soit des règlements y annexés ou des règlements futurs à intervenir, devra être portée devant l'autorité consulaire danoise : les amendes et confiscations prononcées demeureront au profit du Gouvernement Coréen.

7. Les marchandises danoises, saisies par les autorités coréennes, dans un port ouvert, seront mises sous scellés, conjointement par les autorités des deux pays. Les autorités coréennes en auront la garde jusqu'à ce que l'autorité consulaire danoise ait rendu sa décision. Si cette décision est en faveur du propriétaire des marchandises, celles-ci seront immédiatement mises à la disposition du consul. En tout état de cause, le propriétaire pourra toujours rentrer en possession de ses marchandises, à la condition d'en déposer la valeur entre les mains des autorités coréennes en attendant la décision de l'autorité consulaire danoise.

8. Dans toutes les causes, soit civiles, soit pénales, portées devant un tribunal coréen ou un tribunal consulaire danois en Corée, un fonctionnaire, appartenant à la nationalité du demandeur ou plaignant, et dûment autorisé à cet effet, pourra toujours assister à l'audience et sera traité avec les égards convenables. Il pourra, quand il le jugera nécessaire, citer, interroger contradictoirement les témoins, protester contre la procédure et la sentence.

9. Si un Coréen, prévenu d'une infraction aux lois de son pays, se réfugie dans une maison occupée par un Danois, ou à bord d'un navire danois, les autorités coréennes s'adresseront au consul de Danemark. Celui-ci prendra les mesures nécessaires pour le faire arrêter et pour le remettre entre les mains des autorités coréennes à qui il appartient de le juger. Aucun fonctionnaire ni agent coréen ne pourra, sans la permission du consul de Danemark, pénétrer dans les magasins ou la demeure d'un Danois, ou mettre le pied sur un

navire danois, à moins que le résident danois ou le commandant du navire n'y donne son consentement.

10. Les autorités coréennes arrêteront et remettront à l'autorité consulaire danoise compétente, sur sa requête, tout Danois prévenu de crime ou délit et tout déserteur des navires de guerre ou de commerce danois.

11. Le droit de juridiction, reconnu aux consuls danois sur leurs nationaux en Corée, sera abandonné quand, dans l'opinion du Gouvernement Danois, les lois et la procédure coréennes auront été modifiées et réformées de telle sorte, qu'il n'y ait plus d'objections à placer les Danois sous la juridiction territoriale et quand la magistrature coréenne présentera, au point de vue de l'indépendance et des connaissances juridiques, les mêmes garanties que les magistrats danois.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Les ports et localités suivants sont ouverts au commerce danois à partir du jour de la mise en vigueur du traité :

Chemoulpo, Wonsan, Fusan, Tjin-nam-hpo, Kounsán, Mok-hpo, Ma-san-hpo, Syeng-tjin et Hpyeng-yang et les villes de Séoul et de Yang-houa-tjin.

Dans le cas où toutes les puissances qui ont déjà conclu des traités avec la Corée ou qui viendraient à en conclure ultérieurement, consentiraient à renoncer au droit, conféré par ces traités à leurs nationaux, d'ouvrir des établissements de commerce dans la ville de Séoul, ce droit ne serait pas réclaté en faveur des commerçants danois.

2. Dans les localités susnommées, les Danois auront le droit de louer ou d'acheter des terrains et des maisons, d'élever des constructions et d'établir des magasins et des manufactures. Ils auront la liberté de pratiquer leur religion. Tous les arrangements relatifs au choix, à la délimitation, à l'aménagement des concessions étrangères, ainsi qu'à la vente des terrains dans les différents ports ou villes ouverts au commerce étranger, seront concertés entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères compétentes.

3. Les emplacements, affectés aux concessions, seront achetés aux propriétaires et aménagés pour leur nouvelle destination par

les soins du Gouvernement Coréen: le remboursement des frais d'expropriation et d'aménagement sera prélevé, par privilège, sur le produit de la vente des terrains. Une redevance annuelle, dont le montant sera fixé d'un commun accord par l'administration coréenne et les autorités étrangères, sera payée à l'autorité locale, qui en retiendra une part, à titre de compensation pour la taxe foncière; le reste de cette redevance, ainsi que le reliquat provenant de la vente des terrains, constitueront un fond municipal, administré par un conseil, dont la constitution sera ultérieurement réglée par une entente entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères.

4. Les Danois pourront louer ou acheter des terrains et des maisons au delà des limites des concessions étrangères et dans une zone de dix lis de Corée autour de ces limites. Mais les terrains ainsi occupés seront soumis aux règlements locaux et aux taxes foncières dans les conditions que les autorités coréennes croiraient devoir fixer.

5. Dans chacune des localités ouvertes au commerce, les autorités coréennes affecteront gratuitement, à la sépulture des Danois, un terrain convenable sur lequel aucune redevance, taxe ni impôt ne sera établi et dont l'administration sera confiée au conseil municipal susmentionné.

6. Les Danois pourront circuler librement dans une zone de cent lis autour des ports et des villes ouverts au commerce, ou dans telles limites que les autorités compétentes des deux pays auront déterminées d'un commun accord.

Les Danois pourront également, à la seule condition d'être munis de passeports, se rendre dans toutes les parties du territoire coréen et y voyager pour leur plaisir ou dans un but commercial d'acheter des produits locaux, de transporter et de vendre des marchandises de toute espèce, sauf les livres et publications défendus par le Gouvernement Coréen, et sans pouvoir, toutefois, ouvrir des magasins ni créer des établissements commerciaux permanents dans l'Intérieur.

Les passeports seront délivrés par les consuls et revêtus de la signature ou du sceau de l'autorité locale. Ils devront être produits à toute réquisition. Si le passeport est en règle, le porteur pourra circuler librement et il lui sera loisible de se procurer les moyens de transport nécessaires. Le Danois qui voyagerait sans passeport

au delà des limites susmentionnées ou qui, dans l'intérieur, commettrait quelque délit ou crime sera arrêté et remis au plus prochain consul de Danemark pour être puni. Une amende de 100 piastres mexicaines au maximum, avec ou sans emprisonnement d'un mois au plus, pourra être prononcée contre toute personne voyageant sans passeport en dehors des limites fixées.

7. Les Danois en Corée seront soumis aux règlements municipaux, de police ou autres, qui seront établis, de concert, par les autorités compétentes des deux pays, dans l'intérêt du bon ordre et de la paix publique et ils seront passibles des peines à prononcer par leur consul.

ARTICLE V.

1. Dans toute localité ouverte au commerce étranger, les Danois pourront, après acquittement des droits inscrits au tarif ci-annexé, importer d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert, vendre ou acheter, quelle que soit la nationalité de l'acheteur ou du vendeur, exporter à destination d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert toutes espèces de marchandises non prohibées par le présent traité. Ils auront pleine liberté de faire, sans l'intervention de l'autorité coréenne ni d'autres intermédiaires, tous actes de commerce avec les sujets coréens ou autres; ils pourront également, et en toute liberté, se livrer à l'industrie.

2. Les propriétaires ou consignataires de toute marchandise, importée d'un port étranger, et pour laquelle le droit du tarif visé ci-dessus aura été acquitté, pourront obtenir un certificat de drawback, pour le montant du droit d'importation, si toutefois la marchandise est réexportée vers un port étranger dans un délai de treize mois coréens à dater de l'importation et pourvu que les enveloppes en soient reconnues intactes. Ces drawbacks seront remboursés sur demande par la douane coréenne ou regus à l'acquit des droits dans tout port coréen ouvert.

3. Les droits acquittés sur des marchandises coréennes, expédiées de port ouvert à port ouvert en Corée, seront restitués au port d'expédition, si l'intéressé produit un certificat des douanes, attestant l'arrivée des marchandises au port de destination, ou s'il peut être dûment prouvé qu'elles ont péri par fortune de mer.

4. Toutes les marchandises, importées par des Danois en Corée, et pour lesquelles les droits inscrits au tarif ci-annexé auront été acquittés, pourront être réexpédiées dans tout autre port coréen ouvert, en franchise de droits, et si elles sont transportées dans l'intérieur, elles ne seront, sur quelque point du pays que ce soit, soumises à aucune taxe additionnelle ni à aucun droit d'accise ou de transit. De la même manière, le transport vers les ports ouverts de tous les produits coréens, destinés à l'exportation, se fera en pleine franchise et ces produits ne seront, soit au lieu de production, soit durant le trajet d'un point quelconque du pays vers un port ouvert, soumis au paiement d'aucune taxe ni d'aucun droit d'accise ou de transit.

5. Le Gouvernement Coréen pourra affréter des navires de commerce danois pour le transport des marchandises ou des voyageurs vers les ports coréens non ouverts; les sujets coréens jouiront de la même faculté, après autorisation des autorités locales.

6. Lorsque le Gouvernement Coréen aura lieu de craindre une disette dans l'empire, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée pourra, par décret, interdire temporairement l'exportation des grains pour l'étranger par un ou par tous les ports coréens ouverts; cette prohibition deviendra obligatoire pour les Danois en Corée un mois après la date de la communication officielle, faite par l'autorité coréenne au consul de Danemark du port intéressé, mais elle ne restera en vigueur que le temps strictement nécessaire.

7. Tout navire de commerce danois payera des droits de tonnage à raison de 30 cents mexicains par tonneau de registre. Cette somme une fois payée, il sera permis au navire de se rendre dans tout port coréen ouvert, durant une période de quatre mois, sans acquitter d'autre taxe. Le produit des droits de tonnage sera affecté à la construction de phares, de balises et de bouées, à l'éclairage et au balisage des côtes de Corée, principalement aux approches des ports ouverts, à l'aménagement et à l'amélioration des mouillages.

Aucun droit de tonnage ne sera perçu sur les bateaux, employés dans les ports ouverts au chargement ou au déchargement des cargaisons.

8. Pour assurer l'exécution pleine et entière du présent traité, il est convenu que le tarif et les règlements commerciaux, ci après

insérés, entreront en vigueur en même temps que le traité lui-même. Les autorités compétentes des deux pays pourront, quand elles le jugeront opportun, reviser ses règlements en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications ou additions dont l'expérience démontrerait l'utilité.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Tout Danois qui introduirait ou tenterait d'introduire en fraude des marchandises dans un port ou dans une localité non ouverts au commerce étranger en Corée, encourra outre la confiscation, une amende égale au double de la valeur des marchandises.

2. Les autorités coréennes pourront arrêter tout Danois, prévenu de contrebande ou de tentative de ce délit à charge de le remettre sans retard entre les mains du consul de Danemark compétent pour le juger. Elles pourront également saisir les marchandises et les conserver jusqu'au jugement définitif de l'affaire.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Si un navire danois fait naufrage ou s'échoue sur les côtes de Corée, les autorités locales prendront immédiatement les mesures nécessaires pour défendre contre le pillage le navire et la cargaison, pour protéger contre tout mauvais traitement l'équipage et les passagers et pour leur prêter aide et assistance. Elles donneront aussitôt avis du naufrage au consul de Danemark le plus voisin et fourniront, le cas échéant, aux naufragés le moyen de gagner le port ouvert le plus proche.

2. Toutes les dépenses faites par le Gouvernement Coréen pour porter secours à des Danois naufragés, pour leur fournir des vêtements, des vivres, des soins médicaux et des moyens de transport, pour recueillir les corps des décédés et procéder à leurs funérailles, seront remboursées par le Gouvernement Danois.

3. Le Gouvernement Danois ne sera pas garant du remboursement des dépenses, faites pour le sauvetage et la conservation des navires naufragés ou de leur cargaison. Ce remboursement reste garanti par la valeur des objets sauvés et devra être effectué par les parties intéressées, lors de la remise des dits objets.

4. Le Gouvernement Coréen ne réclamera aucun remboursement, ni pour les dépenses de ses agents, fonctionnaires locaux ou employés de police qui auront procédé au sauvetage, ni pour les frais de voyage des agents, chargés d'escorter les naufragés, ni pour les frais de correspondance officielle. Ces dépenses resteront à la charge du Gouvernement Coréen.

5. Tout navire marchand danois que le mauvais temps, le manque de vivres, de combustibles ou d'eau potable obligerait à relâcher dans un port de Corée non ouvert, pourra y faire des réparations et s'y procurer les provisions nécessaires. Les dépenses seront payées par le capitaine du navire.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. Les navires de guerre de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes auront le droit d'entrer dans tous les ports de l'autre. Ils jouiront de toutes les facilités pour l'achat de toute espèce d'approvisionnements et pour les réparations nécessaires et ne seront pas soumis aux règlements de commerce ou de ports. De même ils n'auront à payer aucun droit d'entrée, ni aucune taxe de port.

2. Quand un navire de guerre danois enterera dans un port coréen non ouvert au commerce étranger, ses officiers et son équipage auront le droit de descendre à terre, mais ils ne pourront pas pénétrer à l'intérieur sans être munis de passeports à cet effet.

3. Les approvisionnements de toute espèce, destinés aux besoins de la flotte danoise, peuvent être débarqués dans les ports ouverts de la Corée et y être conservés dans des dépôts sous la surveillance d'un employé nommé par le Gouvernement Danois, sans que ces approvisionnements aient à payer aucun droit d'entrée. Mais si les dits approvisionnements étaient vendus, l'acheteur verserait aux autorités coréennes les droits d'entrée correspondants.

ARTICLE IX.

1. Les autorités danoises et les Danois en Corée pourront engager des sujets coréens à titre de lettré, d'interprète, de serviteur ou à tout autre titre licite, sans que les autorités coréennes puissent y mettre obstacle. Réciproquement les Danois pourront être engagés

dans les mêmes conditions au service du Gouvernement ou des sujets coréens.

2. Les Danois qui se rendraient en Corée pour y étudier ou y professer la langue écrite ou parlée, les sciences, les lois, les arts et l'industrie ou pour y faire des recherches scientifiques, devront en témoignage de sentiments de bonne amitié dont sont animées les Hautes Parties contractantes, recevoir toujours aide et assistance. Les Coréens qui se rendront en Danemark y jouiront des mêmes avantages.

ARTICLE X.

A dater du jour de l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, le Gouvernement Danois, ses agents et ses ressortissants jouiront de tous les privilèges, immunités et avantages—pour ce qui est surtout des taxes d'importation et d'exportation—dont jouissent ou jouiraient après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité les gouvernements, agents ou ressortissants de toute autre puissance.

ARTICLE XI.

Dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra, à charge de prévenir l'autre partie un an à l'avance, demander une revision du traité ou des tarifs y annexés, en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications dont l'expérience aurait démontré l'utilité.

Dans le cas où la Corée modifierait ses traités avec le consentement de toutes les puissances avec lesquelles elle est en relations officielles, le Danemark devra également y consentir, même avant l'expiration du présent traité.

ARTICLE XII.

1. Le présent traité est rédigé en français et en chinois. Les deux textes ont été soigneusement confrontés et il a été reconnu qu'ils avaient le même sens. Il est convenu, toutefois, que le texte français ferait foi si quelque divergence venait à se produire dans l'interprétation.

2. Toutes les communications officielles, adressées aux autorités coréennes par les autorités danoises seront provisoirement accompagnées d'une traduction en langue chinoise.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes conviennent de recourir à l'arbitrage pour toutes les contestations auxquelles pourrait donner lieu l'interprétation ou l'exécution du présent traité.

ARTICLE XIV.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée et revêtu de leurs signatures et de leurs sceaux respectifs; les ratifications seront échangées à Séoul dans le délai d'un an ou plus tôt si faire se peut. Il sera promulgué par les soins des deux Gouvernements et entrera en vigueur le jour de l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité, fait en triple exemplaire, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Séoul, le quinzième juillet 1902, mil neuf cent et deux, correspondant au quinzième jour du septième mois de la sixième année de Koing Mou.

(Signé) A. PAVLOW.

[L. s.]

(Signé) YU-KEU-HWAN.

[L. s.]

REGULATIONS RELATING TO DANISH TRADE IN COREA.

I.—*Entrée et sortie des navires.*

1. Dans les quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) qui suivront l'arrivée d'un bâtiment danois dans un port coréen, le capitaine devra remettre aux autorités douanières coréennes un récépissé du consul de Danemark, attestant que les papiers de bord ont été déposés au consulat. Il fera, en même temps, la déclaration d'entrée de son navire, en indiquant, par écrit, son nom et celui de son bâtiment, le port d'où il vient, le nombre et, si la demande lui en est faite, les noms des passagers, le tonnage, le nombre des hommes d'équipage. Cette déclaration sera certifiée sincère et véritable par le capitaine et signée par lui. Il déposera, en même temps, une expédition de son manifeste indiquant les marques, numéros et contenus des colis, tels qu'ils sont portés aux connaissances, et le nom des consignataires. Le capitaine attestera l'exactitude du manifeste et le signera. Cette déclaration ainsi dressée, les autorités douanières délivreront un permis d'ouvrir les écoutilles, qui sera montré à bord au préposé de la douane. Le fait de rompre charge sans ce permis rendra le capitaine passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au plus.

2. Si une erreur est constatée dans le manifeste, elle pourra être corrigée, sans frais, dans vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) de la déclaration; mais, ce délai expiré, il sera perçu pour tout changement ou toute déclaration supplémentaire, un droit de cinq dollars mexicains.

3. Tout capitaine qui négligerait de faire la déclaration susdite dans les délais fixés, sera passible d'une amende de cinquante dollars mexicains pour chaque jour de retard.

4. Tout navire danois qui séjournerait dans le port moins de quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) et n'ouvrirait pas ses écoutilles, ou que, soit le mauvais temps, soit le manque de vivres, forcerait à relâcher, ne sera soumis ni à la déclaration, ni au paiement des droits de tonnage, tant qu'il ne fera pas opération de commerce.

5. Tout capitaine qui voudra prendre la mer, remettra aux

autorités douanières un manifeste d'exportation analogue au manifeste d'importation. Les autorités douanières délivreront alors un certificat de congé et restitueront le récépissé consulaire des papiers de bord. Ces documents seront présentés au consulat afin de permettre au capitaine de retirer ses papiers de bord.

6. Tout capitaine qui prendrait la mer sans faire la déclaration susdite, sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum.

7. Les navires à vapeur danois pourront entrer et sortir le même jour sans être astreints à produire de manifeste d'importation, si ce n'est pour les seules marchandises, débarquées ou transbordées dans le port.

II.—*Débarquement et embarquement de cargaison.*

Paiement des droits.

1. Tout importateur de marchandises qui désire les débarquer, adressera, à cet effet, à la douane, une demande certifiée sincère, indiquant son nom, le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques, les numéros, le contenu et la valeur des colis. L'autorité douanière pourra exiger la production de la facture pour toute consignation de marchandises. Faute de la produire et à défaut d'une explication suffisante, le propriétaire ne pourra débarquer ses marchandises qu'après paiement du double des droits, inscrits au tarif; le supplément ainsi perçu sera restitué si la facture est produite.

2. Les marchandises déclarées seront examinées par les agents des douanes dans des endroits désignés à cet effet. Cette visite aura lieu sans délai et sans dommage pour les marchandises. Les emballages seront aussitôt rétablis, autant que faire se pourra, en leur état primitif, par les soins de la douane.

3. Si les autorités douanières estiment insuffisante la valeur déclarée par l'importateur ou l'exportateur de marchandises taxées *ad valorem*, le déclarant pourra être invité à payer les droits sur la valeur qui serait attribuée aux dites marchandises par l'expert de la douane. Si l'expertise ne satisfait pas le déclarant, il sera tenu de faire connaître, dans les vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) au commissaire des douanes, le motif de ses plaintes et de désigner un expert de son choix pour procéder

à une contre-estimation.

Il fera ensuite une déclaration de la valeur telle qu'elle résulte de cette seconde expertise. Le commissaire des douanes pourra alors, à son gré, soit taxer les marchandises d'après cette valeur, soit les soumettre au droit de préemption, en payant cette valeur majorée de cinq pour cent. Dans ce dernier cas, le prix d'achat sera versé à l'importateur ou à l'exportateur dans les cinq jours qui suivront la déclaration du résultat de la contre-expertise.

4. Les marchandises d'importation, avariées en cours de voyage, auront droit à une remise équitable proportionnée à la moins-value qu'elles auront subie. En cas de divergence sur le quantum de cette remise, on suivra la procédure indiquée au paragraphe précédent.

5. Les marchandises, destinées à l'exportation, devront être déclarées à la douane coréenne avant d'être embarquées. La demande d'embarquement sera faite par écrit et indiquera le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques et numéros des colis, la quantité, la description et la valeur du contenu. L'exportateur certifiera par écrit cette déclaration sincère et véritable et y apposera sa signature.

6. Aucune marchandise ne sera débarquée ni embarquée, soit à d'autres endroits que ceux qui seront fixés par les autorités douanières coréennes, soit entre le coucher et le lever du soleil, soit le dimanche et les jours fériés, sans une permission spéciale de la douane. Celle-ci percevra alors une rémunération équitable pour ce service extraordinaire.

7. Toute réclamation formulée, soit par les importateurs ou exportateurs pour paiements en trop, soit par les autorités douanières pour paiements en moins, devra, pour être admissible, être déposée dans les trente jours du paiement.

8. Aucune déclaration ne sera nécessaire pour les bagages des passagers à bord des navires danois. Ces bagages pourront être débarqués ou embarqués à toute heure après que la douane se sera assurée qu'ils ne contiennent pas d'articles soumis aux droits. A la demande qui lui en sera faite, la douane délivrera des permis pour les provisions de bord, destinées aux bâtiments danois, à leurs équipages et à leurs passagers.

9. Tout navire danois, pourra, pour cause de réparations, débarquer sa cargaison sans être soumis à aucun droit. Les

marchandises, ainsi débarquées, resteront sous la surveillance des autorités coréennes, et tous les frais raisonnables de magasinage, de manutention ou de surveillance devront être acquittés par le capitaine. Les droits de tarif seront perçus pour toute partie de cette cargaison qui serait vendue.

10. Aucun transbordement de cargaison ne pourra être effectué sans une autorisation préalable de la douane.

III.—*Mesures fiscales.*

1. Les autorités douanières pourront, dans les ports de Corée, placer des préposés à bord des navires marchands danois. Ces préposés auront libre accès dans toutes les parties du bâtiment où des marchandises seront arrimées. Ils seront traités avec courtoisie et installés aussi convenablement que le navire le permettra.

2. Depuis le coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil et les dimanches et les jours fériés, les préposés pourront fermer les écoutilles et autres voies d'accès aux endroits où la cargaison est arrimée, au moyen de scellés, de cadenas ou d'autres attaches. Toute personne qui aurait, sans permission, volontairement ouvert un passage ainsi fermé ou brisé les scellés, cadenas ou autres attaches placés par la douane coréenne, sera, de même que le capitaine du navire, passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum.

3. Tout Danois qui expédierait ou tenterait d'expédier, débarquerait ou tenterait de débarquer, soit des marchandises qui n'auraient pas été en douane l'objet de la déclaration régulière susmentionnée, soit des colis qui contiendraient des marchandises prohibées ou différentes de celles, portées sur la déclaration, encourra une amende égale au double de la valeur de ces marchandises; les marchandises seront confisquées.

4. Tout signataire d'une fausse déclaration ou d'un faux certificat, ayant pour objet de frauder le trésor coréen, sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum.

5. Toute infraction aux clauses du présent règlement, pour laquelle une peine spéciale n'a pas été prévue, entraînera une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum.

6. Les autorités consulaires danoises feront application à leurs ressortissants, dans les mêmes conditions que pour les clauses du

traité, de tous les règlements de douane et de port que l'administration des douanes coréennes jugerait nécessaire d'établir en vue de garantir la perception des droits et d'assurer le fonctionnement de son service, pourvu, toutefois, que ces règlements aient été dûment publiés, ne dérogent pas aux stipulations ci-dessus énoncées et ne portent pas atteinte aux droits que le traité reconnaît aux Danois en Corée.

Séoul, le quinzième juillet mil neuf cent et deux, correspondant au quinzième jour du septième mois de la sixième année de Koing Mou.

(Signé) A. PAVLOW.

[L. s.]

(Signé) YU-KEU-HWAN.

[L. s.]

TARIFF.

I.—TARIF D'IMPORTATION.

CLASSE I.

Objets admis en franchise.

Bagages des voyageurs.

Caractères d'imprimerie neufs et vieux.

Échantillons en quantité modérée.

Instruments aratoires.

Instruments de physique, de mathématiques, de météorologie, de chirurgie et leurs accessoires.

Lingots d'or et d'argent fin.

Livres et cartes.

Modèles d'inventions.

Monnaies d'or et d'argent.

Plantes, arbres et arbustes de toute espèce.

Pompes à l'incendie.

Sacs, nattes et cordes d'emballage, doublures de plomb.

CLASSE II.

*Objects frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de
cinq pour cent ad valorem.*

Allumettes.

Alun.

Ancres et chaînes.

Balances, poids et mesures.

Bambou fendu ou non.

Blé et céréales, de toute espèce.

Briques et tuiles.

Camphre brut.

Charbon et coke.

Chaux.

Colle.

Cornes et sabots non mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

Coton non manufacturé.

Cuir et peaux crus ou non préparés.

Drogues et médicaments de toute espèce.

Farine et gruau de toute espèce.

Fils de toute espèce, en coton, laine, chanvre, etc., excepté en soie.

Fruits frais de toute espèce.

Graines de toute espèce.

Guano et engrais de toute espèce.

Haricots, pois et farineux de toute espèce.

Huile de bois (Tong Yeou).

Huile de saja ; Kerosene, pétrole et autres huiles minérales.

Laines non manufacturées.

Lanternes en papier.

Légumes frais, secs et conservés.

Lin, chanvre et jute.

Métaux de toute espèce, en saumons, masses, lingots, plaques, barres, tringles, lames, feuilles, anneaux, rubans, fils, fers en T et coin, vieux fer, ferraille.

Nattes pour planchers, chinoises et japonaises, en bourre de coco, etc., etc., de qualité ordinaire.

Os.

Papier de qualité ordinaire.

Parapluies et ombrelles de papier.

Poissons frais.

Poivre en grains.

Poix et goudron.

Rotins fendus ou non.

Savons de qualité ordinaire.

Silex, tan et articles de tannerie.

Tourteau de graines oléagineuses.

Viande fraîche.

Tous objets bruts ou non manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE III.

*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de sept
et demi pour cent ad valorem.*

Aiguilles et épingles.

Alcool en jarres.

Articles de coutellerie de tout espèce.

Articles en écume de mer.

Bois tendre, charpentes et planches.

Bois de Sapan.

Boissons telles que limonade, ginger-beer, eaux gazeuses minérales.

Bougies.

Boutons, boucles, agrafes, portes d'agrafes.

Brésillet des Indes.

Charbon de bois.

Ciments de Portland et de toute espèce.

Cire animale ou végétale.

Cocons.

Colle de poisson de toute espèce.

Comestibles de toute espèce.

Conserves.

Cordes et cordages de toute espèce et de toute dimension.

Couvertures, couvertures de lit.

Crins.

Cuir de toute espèce, de qualité ordinaire.

Éventails.

Feutre.

Feuilles d'étain, de cuivre, et de tous les autres métaux, excepté l'or
et l'argent.

Fruits secs, salés ou en conserves. Fruits confits.

Gomme gutte.

Huiles végétales de toute espèce.

Lampes de toute espèce.

Lunettes.

Mélanges de coton et de laine de toute espèce.

Mélanges de coton et de soie de toute espèce.

Métaux de toute espèce en tuyaux ou tubes oxydés ou galvanisés; fil

métallique, acier, fer-blanc, nickel, platine, mercure, métal blanc, cuivre, laiton, or et argent non affinés.

Montres de toute espèce et pièces d'horlogerie.

Montures de parapluies.

Moustiquaires de qualité ordinaire, moustiquaires de soie.

Nattes de qualité supérieure.

Objets de métal de toute espèce, tels que clous, vis, outils, machines, matériel pour chemin de fer, quincaillerie.

Objets manufacturés en coton de toute espèce.

Objets en mosaïque.

Papeterie et fournitures de bureau de toute espèce.

Papier de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

Parapluies de coton; parapluies et ombrelles de soie.

Pendules, horloges et accessoires.

Pierres et ardoises taillées et façonnées.

Plumes.

Poisson sec et salé.

Porcelaine de qualité ordinaire.

Poterie.

Produits chimiques de toute espèce.

Produits marins tels que algues, bêtes de mer, etc.

Résine.

Sel.

Soie brute, dévidée, filée, bourre de soie, déchets.

Soufre.

Sucre brun et blanc, de toute qualité, mélasse et sirops.

Suif.

Tapis de toute espèce et articles de tapisserie.

"Tatamis" japonais, etc.

Teintures, couleurs, huiles et matières entrant dans la composition ou servant à la préparation des couleurs.

Thé.

Tissus de laine de toute espèce.

Tissus de soie de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnées d'autre part au tarif.

Tissus de toile, tissus mélangés toile et coton, toile et laine, toile et soie, gris, blancs ou imprimés.

Tissus mélangés soie et laine de toute espèce.

Toile à voile, toile d'ortie de Chine et tous tissus de chanvre, jute, etc.

Toile huilée, toile cirée pour parquets de toute espèce.

Vermicelle, macaroni et pâtes dites d'Italie.

Vernis.

Verrerie de toute espèce; verres à vitres, blancs ou de couleur de toute qualité.

Vêtements et objets de toilette, de toute espèce, tels que chapeaux, bottines, souliers, etc.

Viande séchée et salée.

Vins de raisin, de toute espèce, en fûts et en bouteilles.

Tous objets manufacturés en partie qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE IV.

Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de dix pour cent ad valorem.

Appareils photographiques.

Armes à feu, armes de chasse, etc. Munitions de chasse (importés avec un permis spécial).

Bière de toute espèce, cidre, vermouth.

Bois dur, planches et charpentes.

Boîtes à musique.

Camphre raffiné.

Caoutchouc manufacturé ou non.

Carmin.

Cheveux.

Confiseries et sucreries.

Cuirs de qualité supérieure, imprimés ou peints; cuirs manufacturés de toute espèce.

Fil de soie, bourre de soie en échevaux.

Instruments de musique de toute espèce.

Laque ordinaire.

Liqueurs et cordiaux en fûts et en bouteilles.

Longues vues, télescopes et jumelles.

Malles et valises.

Matières explosives servant aux travaux de mine (importées avec un permis spécial).

Matières pour sceaux et cachets.

Miroirs et glaces étamés ou non, avec ou sans cadre.

Objets d'ameublement de toute espèce.

Objets en plaque de toute espèce.

Œuvres d'art.

Or et argent en feuilles.

Papier de tenture, peint et de fantaisie.

Parfumeries.

Peintures, estampes, photographies, gravures de toute espèce, encadrées ou non.

Porcelaine de qualité supérieure.

Poudre à dents. Savon de qualité supérieure.

Sellerie et harnais.

Sucre candi.

Tissus de soie, tels que gaze, crêpe, moire japonaise, satin damassé, satin à fleurs, soie blanche japonaise (kabutaï), etc.

Velour de soie.

Vermillon.

Vêtements confectionnés en soie.

Tous objets complètement manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE V.

Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de vingt pour cent ad valorem.

Ambre.

Bâtonnets d'encens.

Bijouterie vraie ou fausse, pierres précieuses.

Bois de senteur de toute espèce.

Broderies en or, argent ou soie.

Cochenille.

Corail entièrement ou partiellement manufacturé.

Cornes de rhinocéros.

Écaille manufacturée ou non.
 Épices de toute espèce.
 Esprits en fûts et en bouteilles.
 Fleurs artificielles.
 Fourrures de qualité supérieur, telles que martre, zibeline, loutre, castor, phoque, etc.
 Ginseng, rouge, blanc, cru ou clarifié.
 Ivoire, manufacturé ou non.
 Laque de qualité supérieure.
 Musc.
 Nids d'hirondelles.
 Objets en émail.
 Objets en jade.
 Parures de tête en or et en argent.
 Perles.
 Pièces d'artifice.
 Tabac sous toutes ses formes et de toute espèce.
 Vaisselle d'or et d'argent.
 Voitures.

CLASSE VI.

Objets prohibés à l'importation.

Armes, munitions, objets servant à la guerre, tels que artillerie, canons, balles et boulets, armes à feu de toute sorte, cartouches, armes portatives, lances, piques, salpêtre, poudre de guerre, coton-poudre, dynamite et autres matières explosives.

Sur la demande qui leur en sera faite et sur la preuve qui leur sera fournie du bien fondé de cette demande, les autorités coréennes délivreront des permis spéciaux pour l'importation des armes, armes à feu et munitions, destinées à la chasse ou à la défense personnelle.

Drogues et médicaments falsifiés.

Fausse monnaie de toute espèce.

Opium excepté l'opium employé en médecine.

Les navires étrangers vendus en Corée payeront un droit de vingt-cinq "cents" par tonne pour les navires à voile et de cinquante "cents" par tonne pour les navires à vapeur.

II.—TARIF D'EXPORTATION.

CLASSE I.

Objets exportés en franchise.

Arbres, arbustes, plantes de toute espèce.

Bagages de voyageurs.

Échantillons en quantité modérée.

Monnaie d'or et d'argent de toute espèce.

Or et argent fins.

CLASSE II.

Tous les objets et produits du pays non énumérés dans la classe I
payeront un droit de cinq pour cent *ad valorem*.

L'exportation du ginseng rouge est interdite.

RÈGLEMENT.

I. Pour les objets importés, les droits *ad valorem* de ce tarif seront calculés sur les prix actuels de ces objets au lieu d'origine ou de fabrication, augmenté du fret, de l'assurance, etc. Pour les objets exportés, les droits *ad valorem* seront calculés d'après le cours des marchés en Corée.

II. Les droits pourront être acquittés en dollars mexicains ou en "Yen" japonais d'argent.

III. Le tarif ci-dessus d'importation et d'exportation sera converti aussitôt que faire se pourra et dans la mesure où cette conversion sera reconnue utile, en taxes spécifiques, après entente entre les autorités compétentes des deux pays.

Séoul, le quinzième juillet mil neuf cent et deux, correspondant au quinzième jour du septième mois de la sixième année de Koing Mou.

(Signé) A. PAVLOW.

[L. s.]

(Signé) YU-KEU-HWAN.

[L. s.]

FRANCE.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, JUNE 4, 1886.

Le Président de la République française et Sa Majesté le Roi de Corée, animés du désir d'établir entre la France et la Corée des relations d'amitié et de commerce, ont résolu de conclure dans ce but un traité, et ont, à cet effet, nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Le Président de la République française, le sieur FRANÇOIS-GEORGE COGORDAN, ministre plénipotentiaire, sous-directeur des affaires politiques au ministère des affaires étrangères, officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., etc., envoyé en mission extraordinaire en Corée ;

Et Sa Majesté le roi de Corée, KIM-MAN-SIK, gouverneur de la ville de Séoul, dignitaire du deuxième rang, premier degré, etc. ;

Et le sieur OWEN NICKERSON DENNY, vice-président du conseil privé de Sa Majesté, directeur des affaires étrangères, etc.,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE I.

1. Il y aura paix et amitié perpétuelles entre le Président de la République française, d'une part, et Sa Majesté le roi de Corée, d'autre part, ainsi qu'entre les ressortissants des deux États, sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Les Français et les Coréens jouiront, dans les territoires relevant respectivement des hautes parties contractantes, d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés.

2. S'il s'élevait des différends entre une des hautes parties

contractantes et une puissance tierce, l'autre haute partie contractante pourrait être requise par la première de lui prêter ses bons offices, afin d'amener un arrangement amiable.

ARTICLE II.

1. Chacune des hautes parties contractantes pourra nommer un représentant diplomatique qui aura la faculté de résider d'une façon permanente ou temporaire dans la capitale de l'autre, et aussi désigner un consul général, des consuls ou vices-consuls qui résideront dans les villes ou ports de l'autre État ouverts au commerce étranger.

Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires des deux États jouiront, dans le pays de leur résidence, de tous les avantages et immunités dont jouissent les agents diplomatiques et consulaires des autres États.

2. Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires, ainsi que les personnes attachées à leurs missions, pourront librement voyager sur tout le territoire du pays de leur résidence. Les autorités coréennes fourniront aux agents français voyageant en Corée des passeports et une escorte suffisante pour les protéger en cas de nécessité.

3. Les agents consulaires des deux pays exerceront leurs fonctions après avoir été dûment autorisés par le souverain ou le gouvernement du pays de leur résidence. Il leur sera interdit de se livrer au commerce.

ARTICLE III.

1. En ce qui concerne leurs personnes et leurs biens, les Français, en Corée, relèveront exclusivement de la juridiction française. Les procès qu'un Français ou un étranger intenterait en Corée contre un Français seront jugés par l'autorité consulaire française, sans que l'autorité coréenne puisse aucunement intervenir.

2. Tout Français mis en cause par les autorités coréennes ou par un sujet coréen sera de même, en Corée, jugé par l'autorité consulaire française.

3. Tout Coréen mis en cause par les autorités françaises ou par un Français sera jugé par l'autorité coréenne.

4. Les Français qui commettraient en Corée des délits ou des crimes seront punis par l'autorité française compétente et conformément à la loi française.

5. Les crimes ou délits dont un Coréen se rendrait coupable en Corée au préjudice d'un Français seront jugés et punis par les autorités coréennes et conformément à la loi coréenne.

6. Toute plainte dirigée contre un Français et susceptible d'entraîner une peine pécuniaire ou la confiscation, pour violation soit du présent traité, soit des règlements y annexés ou des règlements futurs à intervenir, devra être portée devant l'autorité consulaire française : les amendes et confiscations prononcées demeureront au profit du gouvernement coréen.

7. Les marchandises françaises saisies par les autorités coréennes dans un port ouvert seront mises sous scellés conjointement par les autorités des deux pays. Les autorités coréennes en auront la garde, jusqu'à ce que l'autorité consulaire française ait rendu sa décision. Si cette décision est en faveur du propriétaire des marchandises, celles-ci seront immédiatement mises à la disposition du consul. En tout état de cause, le propriétaire pourra toujours rentrer en possession de ses marchandises, à la condition d'en déposer la valeur entre les mains des autorités coréennes en attendant la décision de l'autorité consulaire française.

8. Dans toutes les causes, soit civiles, soit pénales, portées devant un tribunal coréen ou un tribunal consulaire français en Corée, un fonctionnaire appartenant à la nationalité du demandeur ou plaignant et dûment autorisé à cet effet, pourra toujours assister à l'audience et sera traité avec les égards convenables. Il pourra, quand il le jugera nécessaire, citer, interroger contradictoirement les témoins et protester contre la procédure et la sentence.

9. Si un Coréen, prévenu d'une infraction aux lois de son pays, se réfugie dans une maison occupée par un Français ou à bord d'un navire de commerce français, les autorités coréennes s'adresseront au consul de France. Celui-ci prendra les mesures nécessaires pour le faire arrêter et pour le remettre entre les mains des autorités coréennes à qui il appartient de le juger. Aucun fonctionnaire ni agent coréen ne pourra, sans la permission du consul de France, pénétrer dans les magasins ou la demeure d'un Français, ni à bord d'un bâtiment français, à moins que le résident français ou le comman-

dant du navire n'y donne son consentement.

10. Les autorités coréennes arrêteront et remettront à l'autorité consulaire française compétente, sur sa requête, tout Français prévenu de crime ou délit et tout déserteur d'un navire français de guerre ou de commerce.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Les ports de Tchemoulpo (In-Tchyen), de Wonsan et de Pousan ou, dans le cas où ce dernier port ne serait pas agréé, tel autre port voisin qui serait choisi, ainsi que les villes de Hanyang (Séoul) et de Yang-houa-tjin ou telle autre ville voisine qui serait jugée plus convenable seront, du jour de la mise en vigueur du présent traité, ouverts au commerce français.

2. Dans les localités susnommées, les Français auront le droit de louer ou d'acheter des terrains et des maisons, d'élever des constructions et d'établir des magasins et des manufactures. Ils auront la liberté de pratiquer leur religion. Tous les arrangements relatifs au choix, à la délimitation, à l'aménagement des concessions étrangères, ainsi qu'à la vente des terrains dans les différents ports ou villes ouverts au commerce étranger, seront concertés entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères compétentes.

3. Les emplacements affectés aux concessions seront achetés aux propriétaires et aménagés pour leur nouvelle destination par les soins du gouvernement coréen: le remboursement des frais d'expropriation et d'aménagement sera prélevé, par privilège, sur le produit de la vente des terrains. Une redevance annuelle, dont le montant sera fixé d'un commun accord, par l'administration coréenne et les autorités étrangères, sera payée à l'autorité locale qui en retiendra une part à titre de compensation pour la taxe foncière; le reste de cette redevance, ainsi que le reliquat provenant de la vente des terrains constitueront un fonds municipal administré par un conseil dont la constitution sera ultérieurement réglée par une entente entre les autorités coréennes et les autorités étrangères.

4. Les Français pourront louer ou acheter des terrains et des maisons au delà des limites des concessions étrangères et dans une zone de dix lis de Corée autour de ces limites. Mais les terrains ainsi occupés seront soumis aux règlements locaux et aux taxes.

foncières, dans les conditions que les autorités coréennes croiront devoir fixer.

5. Dans chacune des localités ouvertes au commerce, les autorités coréennes affecteront gratuitement à la sépulture des Français un terrain convenable sur lequel aucune redevance, taxe, ni impôt, ne sera établi, et dont l'administration sera confiée au conseil municipal susmentionné.

6. Les Français pourront circuler librement dans une zone de cent lis autour des ports et des villes ouverts au commerce ou dans telles limites que les autorités compétentes des deux pays auront déterminées d'un commun accord.

Les Français pourront également, à la seule condition d'être munis de passeports, se rendre dans toutes les parties du territoire coréen et y voyager, sans pouvoir, toutefois, ouvrir des magasins ni créer des établissements commerciaux permanents dans l'intérieur. Les commerçants français pourront y transporter et vendre des marchandises de toute espèce, sauf les livres et publications interdits par le gouvernement coréen, et acheter les produits indigènes.

Les passeports seront délivrés par les consuls et revêtus de la signature ou du sceau de l'autorité locale. Ils devront être produits à toute réquisition. Si le passeport est en règle, le porteur pourra circuler librement et il lui sera loisible de se procurer les moyens de transport nécessaires. Le Français qui voyagerait sans passeport, au delà des limites susmentionnées ou qui, dans l'intérieur, commettrait quelque délit ou crime, sera arrêté et remis au plus prochain consul de France pour être puni. Une amende de cent piastres mexicaines au maximum, avec ou sans emprisonnement d'un mois au plus, pourra être prononcée contre toute personne voyageant sans passeport en dehors des limites fixées.

7. Les Français en Corée seront soumis aux règlements municipaux, de police ou autres, qui seront établis, de concert, par les autorités compétentes des deux pays dans l'intérêt du bon ordre et de la paix publique.

ARTICLE V.

1. Dans toute localité ouverte au commerce étranger, les Français pourront, après acquittement des droits inscrits au tarif

ci-annexé, importer d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert, vendre ou acheter, quelle que soit la nationalité de l'acheteur ou du vendeur, exporter à destination d'un port étranger ou d'un port coréen ouvert toutes espèces de marchandises non prohibées par le présent traité. Ils auront pleine liberté de faire, sans l'intervention de l'autorité coréenne ni d'autres intermédiaires, tous actes de commerce avec les sujets coréens ou autres; ils pourront également, et en toute liberté, se livrer à l'industrie.

2. Les propriétaires ou consignataires de toute marchandise importée d'un port étranger, et pour laquelle le droit du tarif visé ci-dessus aura été acquitté, pourront obtenir un certificat de drawback pour le montant du droit d'importation, si, toutefois, la marchandise est réexportée vers un port étranger dans un délai de treize mois coréens, à dater de l'importation et pourvu que les enveloppes en soient reconnues intactes. Ces drawbacks seront remboursés sur demande par la douane coréenne ou reçus à l'acquit des droits dans tout port coréen ouvert.

3. Les droits acquittés sur des marchandises coréennes expédiées de port ouvert à port ouvert en Corée seront restitués au port d'expédition, si l'intéressé produit un certificat des douanes attestant l'arrivée des marchandises au port de destination ou s'il peut être dûment prouvé qu'elles ont péri par fortune de mer.

4. Toutes les marchandises importées par des Français en Corée, et pour lesquelles les droits inscrits au tarif ci-annexé auront été acquittés, pourront être réexpédiées dans tout autre port coréen ouvert en franchise de droits et, si elles sont transportées dans l'intérieur, elles ne seront, sur quelque point du pays que ce soit, soumises à aucune taxe additionnelle ni à aucun droit d'accise ou de transit. De la même manière, le transport vers les ports ouverts de tous les produits coréens destinés à l'exportation se fera en pleine franchise, et ces produits ne seront, soit au lieu de production, soit durant le trajet d'un point quelconque du pays vers un port ouvert, soumis au paiement d'aucune taxe ni d'aucun droit d'accise ou de transit.

5. Le gouvernement coréen pourra affréter des navires français pour le transport des marchandises ou des voyageurs vers les ports coréens non ouverts; les sujets coréens jouiront de la même faculté, après autorisation des autorités locales.

6. Lorsque le gouvernement coréen aura lieu de craindre une disette dans le royaume, sa majesté le roi de Corée pourra, par décret, interdire temporairement l'exportation des grains pour l'étranger par un ou par tous les ports coréens ouverts; cette prohibition deviendra obligatoire pour les Français en Corée un mois après la date de la communication officielle faite par l'autorité coréenne au consul de France du port intéressé; mais elle ne restera en vigueur que le temps strictement nécessaire.

7. Tout navire de commerce français payera des droits de tonnage à raison de trente cents mexicains, par tonneau de registre. Cette somme une fois payée, il sera permis au navire de se rendre dans tout port coréen ouvert durant une période de quatre mois, sans acquitter d'autre taxe. Le produit des droits de tonnage sera affecté à la construction de phares, de balises et de bouées, à l'éclairage et au balisage des côtes de Corée, principalement aux approches des ports ouverts, à l'aménagement et à l'amélioration des mouillages.

Aucun droit de tonnage ne sera perçu sur les bateaux employés, dans les ports ouverts, au chargement ou au déchargement des cargaisons.

8. Pour assurer l'exécution pleine et entière du présent traité, il est convenu que le tarif et les règlements commerciaux ci-après insérés, entreront en vigueur en même temps que le traité lui-même. Les autorités compétentes des deux pays pourront, quand elles le jugeront opportun, reviser ces règlements en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications ou additions dont l'expérience démontrerait l'utilité.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Tout Français qui introduirait ou tenterait d'introduire en fraude des marchandises dans un port ou dans une localité non ouverts au commerce étranger en Corée, encourra, outre la confiscation, une amende égale au double de la valeur des marchandises.

2. Les autorités coréennes pourront arrêter tout Français prévenu de contrebande ou de tentative de ce délit, à charge de le remettre, sans retard, entre les mains du consul de France compétent pour le juger. Elles pourront également saisir les marchandises et les conserver jusqu'au jugement définitif de l'affaire.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Si un navire français fait naufrage ou s'échoue sur les côtes de Corée, les autorités locales prendront immédiatement les mesures nécessaires pour défendre contre le pillage le navire et la cargaison, pour protéger contre tout mauvais traitement l'équipage et les passagers et pour leur prêter aide et assistance. Elles donneront aussitôt avis du naufrage au consul de France le plus voisin et fourniront, le cas échéant, aux naufragés le moyen de gagner le port ouvert le plus proche.

2. Toutes les dépenses faites par le gouvernement coréen pour porter secours à des Français naufragés, pour leur fournir des vêtements, des vivres, des soins médicaux et des moyens de transport, pour recueillir les corps des décédés et procéder à leurs funérailles seront remboursées par le Gouvernement français.

3. Le Gouvernement français ne sera pas garant du remboursement des dépenses faites pour le sauvetage et la conservation des navires naufragés ou de leur cargaison. Ce remboursement reste garanti par la valeur des objets sauvés et devra être effectué par les parties intéressées, lors de la remise desdits objets.

4. Le gouvernement coréen ne réclamera aucun remboursement ni pour les dépenses de ses agents, fonctionnaires locaux ou employés de police qui auront procédé au sauvetage, ni pour les frais de voyage des agents chargés d'escorter les naufragés, ni pour les frais de correspondance officielle. Ces dépenses resteront à la charge du gouvernement coréen.

5. Tout navire marchand français, que le mauvais temps, le manque de vivres ou de combustible obligerait à relâcher dans un port de Corée non ouvert, pourra y faire des réparations et s'y procurer les provisions nécessaires. Les dépenses seront payées par le capitaine du navire.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. Les navires de guerre de chacune des hautes parties contractantes auront libre accès dans les ports de l'autre. Toutes facilités leur seront données pour se procurer des approvisionnements de toute sorte ou faire des réparations. Les règlements de

commerce ou de port ne leur seront pas applicables et ils seront exempts de droits ou taxes de port de toute espèce.

2. Quand des navires de guerre français entreront dans un port de Corée non ouvert, les officiers et l'équipage pourront descendre à terre, mais il leur sera interdit de se rendre dans l'intérieur, à moins qu'ils ne soient munis de passeports.

3. Des approvisionnements de toute nature à l'usage de la marine militaire française pourront, en franchise de tous droits, être débarqués dans les ports ouverts de Corée et consignés à la garde d'un agent français. Si ces approvisionnements sont vendus, l'acheteur payera aux autorités coréens les droits ordinaires.

4. Le gouvernement coréen assistera de tout son pouvoir les navires appartenant au gouvernement français qui procéderaient dans les eaux coréennes à des opérations de relèvements ou de sondages.

ARTICLE IX.

1. Les autorités françaises et les Français en Corée pourront engager des sujets coréens à titre de lettré, d'interprète, de serviteur ou à tout autre titre licite, sans que les autorités coréennes puissent y mettre obstacle. Réciproquement, des Français pourront être engagés dans les mêmes conditions au service du gouvernement ou des sujets coréens.

2. Les Français qui se rendraient en Corée pour y étudier ou y professer la langue écrite ou parlée, les sciences, les lois ou arts, devront, en témoignage des sentiments de bonne amitié dont sont animées les hautes parties contractantes, recevoir toujours aide et assistance. Les Coréens qui se rendront en France y jouiront des mêmes avantages.

ARTICLE X.

A dater du jour de l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, le Gouvernement français, ses agents et ses ressortissants jouiront de tous les privilèges, immunités et avantages que sa majesté le roi de Corée a concédés ou concéderait ultérieurement au gouvernement, aux agents ou aux ressortissants de toute autre puissance.

ARTICLE XI.

Dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur du présent traité, chacune des hautes parties contractantes pourra, à charge de prévenir l'autre partie un an à l'avance, demander une revision du traité et des tarifs y annexés, en vue d'y introduire, d'un commun accord, telles modifications dont l'expérience aurait démontré l'utilité.

ARTICLE XII.

1. Le présent traité est rédigé en français et en chinois. Les deux textes ont été soigneusement confrontés et il a été reconnu qu'ils avaient le même sens. Il est convenu, toutefois, que le texte français ferait foi, si quelque divergence venait à se produire dans l'interprétation.

2. Toutes les communications officielles adressées aux autorités coréennes par les autorités françaises, seront provisoirement accompagnées d'une traduction en langue chinoise.

ARTICLE XIII.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président de la République française et par sa majesté le roi de Corée et revêtu de leurs signatures et de leurs sceaux respectifs; les ratifications seront échangées à Séoul dans le délai d'un an, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut. Il sera promulgué par les soins des deux gouvernements et entrera en vigueur le jour de l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Séoul, en trois expéditions, le quatre juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-six, correspondant au troisième jour de la cinquième lune de la quatre cent quatre-vingt-quinzième année de l'ère coréenne ou de la douzième année du règne chinois KOUANG-SIN.

[L. S.] (Signé) G. COGORDAN.

[L. S.] (Signé) KIM MAN-SIK.

[L. S.] (Signé) O. N. DENNY.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRENCH TRADE IN COREA.

I.—*Entrée et sortie des navires.*

1. Dans les quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) qui suivront l'arrivée d'un bâtiment français dans un port coréen, le capitaine devra remettre aux autorités douanières coréennes un récépissé du consul de France attestant que les papiers de bord ont été déposés au consulat. Il fera, en même temps, la déclaration d'entrée de son navire en indiquant, par écrit, son nom et celui de son bâtiment, le port d'où il vient, le nombre et, si la demande lui en est faite, les noms des passagers, le tonnage, le nombre des hommes d'équipage. Cette déclaration sera certifiée sincère et véritable par le capitaine et signée par lui. Il déposera, en même temps, une expédition de son manifeste indiquant les marques, numéros et contenu des colis, tels qu'ils sont portés aux connaissements, et le nom des consignataires. Le capitaine attestera l'exactitude du manifeste et le signera. Cette déclaration ainsi dressée, les autorités douanières délivreront un permis d'ouvrir les écoutilles, qui sera montré à bord au préposé de la douane. Le fait de rompre charge sans ce permis rendra le capitaine passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au plus.

2. Si une erreur est constatée dans le manifeste, elle pourra être corrigée, sans frais, dans les vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) de la déclaration; mais, ce délai expiré il sera perçu, pour tout changement ou toute déclaration supplémentaire, un droit de cinq dollars mexicains.

3. Tout capitaine qui négligerait de faire la déclaration susdite dans les délais fixés sera passible d'une amende de cinquante dollars mexicains par chaque jour de retard.

4. Tout navire français qui séjournerait dans le port moins de quarante-huit heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés) et n'ouvrirait pas ses écoutilles ou que, soit le mauvais temps, soit le manque de vivres forcerait à relâcher, ne sera soumis ni à la déclaration, ni au paiement des droits de tonnage, tant qu'il ne fera pas opération de commerce.

5. Tout capitaine qui voudra prendre la mer remettra aux

autorités douanières un manifeste d'exportation analogue au manifeste d'importation. Les autorités douanières délivreront alors un certificat de congé et restitueront le récépissé consulaire des papiers de bord. Ces documents seront présentés au consulat, afin de permettre au capitaine de retirer ses papiers de bord.

6. Tout capitaine qui prendrait la mer, sans faire la déclaration susdite, sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum.

7. Les navires à vapeur français pourront entrer et sortir le même jour, sans être astreints à produire de manifeste d'importation, si ce n'est pour les seules marchandises débarquées ou transbordées dans le port.

II.—*Débarquement et embarquement de cargaison; payement des droits.*

1. Tout importateur de marchandises qui désire les débarquer adressera, à cet effet, à la douane une demande certifiée sincère, indiquant son nom, le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques, les numéros, le contenu et la valeur des colis. L'autorité douanière pourra exiger la production de la facture pour toute consignation de marchandises. Faute de la produire et à défaut d'une explication suffisante, le propriétaire ne pourra débarquer ses marchandises qu'après payement du double des droits inscrits au tarif: le supplément ainsi perçu sera restitué si la facture est produite.

2. Les marchandises déclarées seront examinées par les agents des douanes, dans des endroits désignés à cet effet. Cette visite aura lieu sans délai et sans dommage pour les marchandises. Les emballages seront aussitôt rétablis, autant que faire se pourra, en leur état primitif par les soins de la douane.

3. Si les autorités douanières estiment insuffisante la valeur déclarée par l'importateur ou l'exportateur de marchandises taxées *ad valorem*, le déclarant pourra être invité à payer les droits sur la valeur qui serait attribuée auxdites marchandises par l'expert de la douane. Si l'expertise ne satisfait pas le déclarant, il sera tenu de faire connaître, dans les vingt-quatre heures (dimanches et jours de fête non comptés), au commissaire des douanes le motif de

ses plaintes et de désigner un expert de son choix pour procéder à une contre-estimation. Il fera, ensuite, une déclaration de la valeur telle qu'elle résulte de cette seconde expertise. Le commissaire des douanes pourra alors, à son gré, soit taxer les marchandises d'après cette valeur, soit les soumettre au droit de préemption en payant cette valeur majorée de cinq pour cent. Dans ce dernier cas, le prix d'achat sera versé à l'importateur ou à l'exportateur dans les cinq jours qui suivront la déclaration du résultat de la contre-expertise.

4. Les marchandises d'importation, avariées en cours de voyage, auront droit à une remise équitable proportionnée à la moins-value qu'elles auront subie. En cas de divergence sur le quantum de cette remise, on suivra la procédure indiquée au paragraphe précédent.

5. Les marchandises destinées à l'exportation devront être déclarées à la douane coréenne avant d'être embarquées. La demande d'embarquement sera faite par écrit et indiquera le nom du navire employé au transport, les marques et numéros des colis, la quantité, la description et la valeur du contenu. L'exportateur certifiera, par écrit, cette déclaration sincère et véritable et y apposera sa signature.

6. Aucune marchandise ne sera débarquée ni embarquée, soit à d'autres endroits que ceux qui seront fixés par les autorités douanières coréennes, soit entre le coucher et le lever du soleil, soit le dimanche et les jours fériés, sans une permission spéciale de la douane. Celle-ci percevra alors une rémunération équitable pour ce service extraordinaire.

7. Toute réclamation formulée, soit par les importateurs ou exportateurs pour paiements en trop, soit par les autorités douanières pour paiements en moins, devra, pour être admissible, être déposée dans les trente jours du payement.

8. Aucune déclaration ne sera nécessaire pour les bagages des passagers à bord des navires français. Ces bagages pourront être débarqués ou embarqués à toute heure, après que la douane se sera assurée qu'ils ne contiennent pas d'articles soumis aux droits. À la demande qui lui en sera faite, la douane délivrera des permis pour les provisions de bord destinées aux bâtiments français, à leurs équipages et à leurs passagers.

9. Tout navire français pourra, pour cause de réparations,

débarquer sa cargaison sans être soumis à aucun droit. Les marchandises ainsi débarquées resteront sous la surveillance des autorités coréennes, et tous les frais raisonnables de magasinage, de manutention ou de surveillance devront être acquittés par le capitaine. Les droits du tarif seront perçus pour toute partie de cette cargaison qui serait vendue.

10. Aucun transbordement de cargaison ne pourra être effectué sans une autorisation préalable de la douane.

III.—*Mesures fiscales.*

1. Les autorités douanières pourront, dans les ports de Corée, placer des préposés à bord des navires marchands français. Ces préposés auront libre accès dans toutes les parties du bâtiment où des marchandises sont arrimées. Ils seront traités avec courtoisie et installés aussi convenablement que le navire le permettra.

2. Depuis le coucher jusqu'au lever du soleil, et aussi les dimanches et jours fériés, les préposés pourront fermer les écoutilles et autres voies d'accès aux endroits où la cargaison est arrimée, au moyen de scellés, de cadenas ou d'autre attaches. Toute personne qui aurait, sans permission, volontairement ouvert un passage ainsi fermé ou brisé les scellés, cadenas ou autres attaches placés par la douane coréenne, sera, de même que le capitaine du navire, passible d'une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum.

3. Tout Français qui expédierait ou tenterait d'expédier, débarquerait ou tenterait de débarquer, soit des marchandises qui n'auraient pas été en douane l'objet de la déclaration régulière sus-mentionnée, soit des colis qui contiendraient des marchandises prohibées ou différentes de celles portées sur la déclaration, encourra une amende égale au double de la valeur de ces marchandises; les marchandises seront confisquées.

4. Tout signataire d'une fausse déclaration ou d'un faux certificat ayant pour objet de frauder le Trésor coréen sera passible d'une amende de deux cents dollars mexicains au maximum.

5. Toute infraction aux clauses du présent règlement, pour laquelle une peine spéciale n'a pas été prévue, entraînera une amende de cent dollars mexicains au maximum.

6. Les autorités consulaires françaises feront application à leurs ressortissants, dans les mêmes conditions que pour les clauses du traité, de tous les règlements de douane et de port que l'administration des douanes coréennes jugerait nécessaire d'établir en vue de garantir la perception des droits et d'assurer le fonctionnement de son service, pourvu, toutefois, que ces règlements aient été dûment publiés, ne dérogent pas aux stipulations ci-dessus énoncées et ne portent pas atteinte aux droits que le traité reconnaît aux Français en Corée.

[L. s.] (Signé) G. COGORDAN.

[L. s.] (Signé) KIM MAN-SIK.

[L. s.] (Signé) O. N. DENNY.

TARIFF.

I.—TARIF D'IMPORTATION.

CLASSE I.

Objets admis en franchise.

Bagages des voyageurs.
 Caractères d'imprimerie neufs et vieux.
 Échantillons en quantité modérée.
 Instruments aratoires.
 Instruments de physique, de mathématiques, de météorologie, de chirurgie et leurs accessoires.
 Lingots d'or et d'argent fins.
 Livres et cartes.
 Modèles d'inventions.
 Monnaies d'or et d'argent.
 Plantes, arbres et arbustes de toute espèce.
 Pompes à incendie.
 Sacs, nattes et cordes d'emballage, doublures de plomb.

CLASSE II.

*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de
 cinq pour cent ad valorem.*

Allumettes.
 Alun.
 Ancres et chaînes.
 Balances, poids et mesures.
 Bambou, fendu ou non.
 Blé et céréales, de toute espèce.
 Briques et tuiles.
 Camphre brut.
 Charbon et coke.
 Chaux.
 Collé.

Cornes et sabots non mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

Coton non manufacturé.

Cuir et peaux, crus ou non préparés.

Drogues et médicaments de toute espèce.

Farine et gruau de toute espèce.

Fils de toute espèce, de coton, laine, chanvre, etc., excepté de soie.

Fruits frais de toute espèce.

Graines de toute espèce.

Guano et engrais de toute espèce.

Haricots, pois et farineux de toute espèce.

Huile de bois (T'ong-Yeou).

Huile de saja.

Kérosène, pétrole et autres huiles minérales.

Laines non manufacturées.

Lanternes en papier.

Légumes frais, secs et conservés.

Lin, chanvre et jute.

Métaux de toute espèce, en saumons, masses, lingots, plaques, barres, tringles, lames, feuilles, anneaux, rubans, fils, fer en T et en coin, vieux fer, ferraille.

Nattes pour planchers, chinoises et japonaises, en bourre de coco, etc., de qualité ordinaire.

Os.

Papier, de qualité ordinaire.

Parapluies et ombrelles de papier.

Poisson frais.

Poivre en grains.

Poix et goudron.

Rotins fendus ou non.

Savons de qualité ordinaire.

Silex.

Tan et articles de tannerie.

Tourteaux de graines oléagineuses.

Viande fraîche.

Tous objets bruts ou non manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE III.

Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de sept et demi pour cent ad valorem.

Aiguilles et épingles.

Alcools en jarres.

Articles de coutellerie de tout espèce.

Bois tendre, charpentes et planches.

Boissons telles que limonade, ginger-beer, eaux gazeuses et minérales.

Bougies.

Boutons, boucles, agrafes, portes d'agrafes.

Brésillet des Indes.

Charbon de bois.

Ciments de Portland et de toute espèce.

Cire, animale ou végétale.

Cocons.

Colle de poisson, de toute espèce.

Comestibles de toute espèce, conserves.

Cordes et cordages de toute espèce et de toute dimension.

Couvertures, couvertures de lit.

Crins.

Cuirs de toute espèce, de qualité ordinaire.

Éventails.

Feutre.

Feuilles d'étain, de cuivre et de tous les autres métaux excepté l'or et l'argent.

Fruits confits.

Fruits secs, salés ou en conserves.

Gomme gutte.

Huiles végétales de toute espèce.

Lampes de toute espèce.

Lunettes.

Mélange de coton et de laine, de toute espèce.

Mélange de coton et de soie, de toute espèce.

Métaux de toute espèce en tuyaux ou tubes oxydés ou galvanisés, fil métallique, acier, fer-blanc, nickel, platine, mercure, métal blanc, cuivre, laiton, or et argent non affinés.

Montres de toute espèce et pièces d'horlogerie.
 Montures de parapluies.
 Moustiquaires de qualité ordinaire.
 Moustiquaires de soie.
 Nattes de qualité supérieure.
 Objets en métal de toute espèce, tels que clous, vis, outils, machines, matériel pour chemin de fer, quincaillerie.
 Objets manufacturés en coton de toute espèce.
 Objets en mosaïque.
 Papeterie et fournitures de bureaux, de toute espèce.
 Papier de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnées d'autre part au tarif.
 Parapluies de coton.
 Parapluies et ombrelles de soie.
 Pendules, horloges et accessoires.
 Pierres et ardoises taillées et façonnées.
 Plumes.
 Poisson sec et salé.
 Porcelaine de qualité ordinaire.
 Poterie.
 Produits chimiques de toute espèce.
 Produits marins, tels que algues, bêtes de mer, etc.
 Résine.
 Sel.
 Soie brute, dévidée, filée, bourre de soie, déchets.
 Soufre.
 Sucre, brun et blanc, de toute qualité, mélasses, sirops.
 Suif.
 Tapis de toute espèce, et articles de tapisserie.
 "Tatamis" japonais, etc.
 Teintures, couleurs, huiles et matières entrant dans la composition ou servant à la préparation des couleurs.
 Thé.
 Tissus de laine, de toute espèce.
 Tissus de soie de toutes les espèces non spécialement mentionnées d'autre part au tarif.
 Tissus de toile, tissus mélangés toile et coton, toile et laine, toile et soie, gris, blancs ou imprimés.

Tissus mélangés soie et laine de toute espèce.

Toile à voile.

Toile d'ortie de Chine, et tous tissus de chanvre, jute, etc.

Toile, huilée, toile cirée pour parquets, de toute espèce.

Vermicelle, macaroni et pâtes dites d'Italie.

Vernis.

Verrerie de toute espèce.

Verres à vitres, blancs ou de couleurs, de toute qualité.

Vêtements et objets de toilette, de toute espèce, tels que chapeaux, bottines, souliers, etc., excepté les vêtements confectionnés en soie.

Viande séchée et salée.

Vins de raisin, de toute espèce, en fûts et en bouteilles.

Tous objets manufacturés en partie qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE IV.

*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de
dix pour cent ad valorem.*

Appareils photographiques.

Bière de toute espèce, cidre, vermouth.

Bois dur, planches et charpentes.

Boîtes à musique.

Camphre raffiné.

Caoutchouc, manufacturé ou non.

Carmin.

Cheveux.

Confiseries et sucreries.

Cuir, de qualité supérieure, imprimés ou peints.

Cuir manufacturé, de toute espèce.

Fil de soie, bourre de soie en écheveaux.

Instruments de musique, de toute espèce.

Laque ordinaire.

Liqueurs et cordiaux, en fûts et en bouteilles.

Longues-vues, télescopes et jumelles.

Malles et valises.

Matières explosives servant aux travaux de mine (importées avec un permis spécial).

Matières pour sceaux et cachets.
 Miroirs et glaces, étamés ou non, avec ou sans cadres.
 Objets d'ameublement, de toute espèce.
 Objets en plaqué, de toute espèce.
 Œuvres d'art.
 Or et argent en feuilles.
 Papier de tenture, peint et de fantaisie.
 Parfumerie.
 Peintures, estampes, photographies, gravures de toute espèce, encadrées ou non.
 Porcelaine de qualité supérieure.
 Poudre à dents.
 Savons de qualité supérieure.
 Sellerie et harnais.
 Sucre candi.
 Tissus de soie, tels que gaze, crêpe, moire japonaise, satin damassé, satin à fleurs, soie blanche japonaise (*kabutai*), etc.
 Velours de soie.
 Vermillon.
 Vêtements confectionnés en soie.
 Tous objets complètement manufacturés qui ne sont pas spécialement mentionnés d'autre part au tarif.

CLASSE V.

*Objets frappés à l'importation d'une taxe de
vingt pour cent ad valorem.*

Ambre.
 Armes à feu, armes de chasse, etc., munitions de chasse (importées avec un permis spécial).
 Bâtonnets d'encens.
 Bijouterie vraie ou fausse, pierres précieuses.
 Bois de senteur, de toute espèce.
 Broderies en or, argent ou soie.
 Cochenille.
 Corail, entièrement ou partiellement manufacturé.
 Cornes de rhinocéros.
 Écaille, manufacturée ou non.

Épices de toute espèce.

Esprits en fûts et en bouteilles.

Fleurs artificielles.

Fourrures de qualité supérieure, telles que martre zibeline, loutre, castor, phoque, etc.

Ginseng, rouge, blanc, cru ou clarifié.

Ivoire, manufacturé ou non.

Laque de qualité supérieure.

Muse.

Nids d'hirondelles.

Objets en émail.

Objets en jade.

Parures de tête en or ou en argent.

Perles.

Pièces d'artifice.

Tabac sous toutes ses formes et de toute espèce.

Vaisselle d'or et d'argent.

Voitures.

CLASSE VI.

Objets prohibés à l'importation.

Armes, munitions, objets servant à la guerre tels que artillerie, canons, balles et boulets, armes à feu de toute sorte, cartouches, armes portatives, lances, piques, salpêtre, poudre de guerre, coton-poudre, dynamite et autres matières explosives.

Sur la demande qui leur en sera faite et sur la preuve qui leur sera fournie du bien fondé de cette demande, les autorités coréennes délivreront des permis spéciaux pour l'importation des armes, armes à feu et munitions destinées à la chasse ou à la défense personnelle.

Drogues et médicaments falsifiés. Fausse monnaie, de toute espèce.

Opium, excepté l'opium employé en médecine.

Les navires étrangers vendus en Corée payeront un droit de vingt-cinq cents par tonne pour les navires à voile et de cinquante cents par tonne pour les navires à vapeur.

II.—TARIF D'EXPORTATION.

CLASSE I.

Objets exportés en franchise.

Arbres, arbustes, plantes de toute espèce.

Bagages de voyageurs.

Échantillons en quantité modérée.

Monnaies d'or et d'argent, de toute espèce.

Or et argent fins.

CLASSE II.

Tous les objets et produits du pays non énumérés dans la classe

I, payeront un droit de cinq pour cent *ad valorem*.

L'exportation du ginseng rouge est interdite.

RÈGLEMENT.

I. Pour les objets importés, les droits *ad valorem* de ce tarif seront calculés sur le prix actuel de ces objets au lieu d'origine ou de fabrication, augmenté du fret, de l'assurance, etc. Pour les objets exportés, les droits *ad valorem* seront calculés d'après le cours des marchés de Corée.

II. Les droits pourront être acquittés en dollars mexicains ou en *yen* japonais d'argent.

III. Le tarif ci-dessus d'importation et d'exportation sera converti aussitôt que faire se pourra et dans la mesure où cette conversion sera reconnue utile, en taxes spécifiques, après entente entre les autorités compétentes des deux pays.

[L. S.] (Signé) G. COGORDAN.

[L. S.] (Signé) KIM MAN-SIK.

[L. S.] (Signé) O. N. DENNY.

DÉCLARATION.

Les dispositions suivantes ont été annexées par les plénipotentiaires sus-mentionnés au traité signé le même jour :

I. Dans le cas où l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes ne croirait pas devoir user de la faculté qui est donnée à chacune d'elles par l'article II du traité de nommer des consuls dans les ports de l'autre, elle pourra en confier les fonctions aux agents d'une puissance tierce.

II. Le droit de juridiction reconnu par l'article III du traité aux consuls français sur leurs nationaux en Corée sera abandonné quand, dans l'opinion du Gouvernement français les lois et la procédure coréennes auront été modifiées et réformées de telle sorte qu'il n'y ait plus d'objections à placer les Français sous la juridiction territoriale, et quand la magistrature coréenne présentera, au point de vue de l'indépendance et des connaissances juridiques, les mêmes garanties que les magistrats français.

III. Dans le cas où toutes les puissances qui ont déjà conclu des traités avec la Corée ou qui viendraient à en conclure ultérieurement consentiraient à renoncer au droit conféré par ces traités à leurs nationaux d'ouvrir des établissements de commerce dans la ville de Séoul, ce droit ne serait pas réclamé en faveur des commerçants français.

IV. Les clauses du présent traité s'appliquent à tous les pays placés sous l'autorité et sous le protectorat de la France.

La présente déclaration sera, en même temps que le traité, soumise aux deux gouvernements, et la ratification du traité emportera ratification de la déclaration, sans que celle-ci soit l'objet d'un acte de ratification séparé.

En foi de quoi, lesdits plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente déclaration et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Séoul, le quatre juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-six, correspondant au troisième jour de la cinquième lune de la quatre cent quatre-vingt-quinzième année de l'ère coréenne ou de la douzième année du règne chinois KOUANG-SIN.

[L. s.] (Signé) G. COGORDAN.

[L. s.] (Signé) KIM MAN-SIK.

[L. s.] (Signé) O. N. DENNY.

POSTAL AGREEMENT, APRIL 17, 1901.

Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Corée, considérant l'intérêt qui s'attache au développement et à la facilité des relations entre les bureaux de poste français établis en Chine, et l'administration des postes impériales coréennes, et par application des stipulations de l'article 21, paragraphe 2, de la convention de l'Union postale universelle,

Sont convenus de ce qui suit :

ARTICLE I.

La taxe des lettres, originaires des bureaux de poste français en Chine, à destination de la Corée, est fixée à 15 centimes par 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes, en cas d'affranchissement.

De son côté, l'office impérial des postes coréennes percevra, pour les lettres affranchies, originaires de la Corée, à destination des bureaux français en Chine, 3 cheun ($\frac{3}{100}$ ^e de piastre), par 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes.

Les lettres, non ou insuffisamment affranchies, sont taxées, à l'arrivée, au double de l'affranchissement dont elles étaient passibles au départ, ou au double de l'insuffisance d'affranchissement.

ARTICLE II.

Les lettres bénéficiant de ce régime spécial seront exclusivement comprises dans les dépêches closes que s'adresseront directement les bureaux d'échange français en Chine, et les bureaux coréens désignés à cet effet, d'un commun accord, par les deux administrations intéressées.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent arrangement sera mis à exécution aussitôt que possible et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé.

Toutefois, les Gouvernements des deux pays pourront y apporter, à toute époque, les modifications que, d'un commun accord, ils

jugeront nécessaires, ou y mettre fin par un avis donné, six mois au moins à l'avance, par celui des deux gouvernements qui se verrait obligé de le rompre.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés, savoir :

Le sieur Victor Collin de Plancy, Ministre plénipotentiaire, chargé des fonctions de Ministre résident de la République française en Corée, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, officier de l'Instruction publique, etc. ;

Et Leurs Excellences :

Pak Tjyei Syoun, dignitaire du deuxième rang, premier degré, décoré de la 3^e classe de l'ordre impérial de Htai-Keuk, Conseiller d'Etat, général de brigade, Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Corée, etc. ;

Min Sang-Ho, dignitaire du deuxième rang, deuxième degré, décoré de la 3^e classe de l'ordre impérial de Htai-Keuk, colonel de l'armée de terre, directeur général de l'administration des communications, etc. ;

A ce dûment autorisés ont dressé le présent arrangement et l'ont revêtu de leurs cachets.

Fait à Séoul, en triple exemplaire, en langues française et sino-coréenne, le 17 avril 1901.

Le Ministre de la République française,

[L. s.] (Signé) V. COLLIN DE PLANCY.

*Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères
de l'Empire de Corée,*

[L. s.] (Signé) PAK TJYEI SYOUN.

*Le Directeur général des communications
de l'Empire de Corée,*

[L. s.] (Signé) MIN SANG-HO.

GERMANY.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of friendship and commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, EDUARD ZAPPE, His Consul General at Yokohama;

His Majesty the King of Corea, MIN YÖNG-MOK, President of the Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, Senior Vice-President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Senior Guardian of the Crown Prince;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Corea, and between the subjects of the German Empire and of the Kingdom of Corea, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. In the case of differences arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

ARTICLE II.

1. The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside permanently or temporarily at the capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to Foreign commerce. The Diplomatic Agents and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication, personally or in writing, with the Authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities, as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2. The Diplomatic Agent and the Consular functionaries of each Power, and the members of their official establishments, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other; and the Korean Authorities shall furnish passports to such German officials travelling in Korea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3. The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorisation from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

ARTICLE III.

1. Jurisdiction over the persons and property of German subjects in Korea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorised German Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against German subjects by any German or other Foreign subject or citizen, without the intervention of the Korean Authorities.

2. If the Korean Authorities or a Korean subject make any charge or complaint against a German subject in Korea, the case shall be heard and decided by the German Authorities.

3. If the German Authorities or a German subject in Korea make any charge or complaint against a Korean subject in Korea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Korean Authorities.

4. A German subject who commits any offence in Korea shall be tried and punished by the German Authorities, according to the laws of Germany.

5. A Korean subject who commits in Korea any offence against a German subject shall be tried and punished by the Korean Authorities, according to the laws of Korea.

6. Any complaint against a German subject involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any Regulation annexed thereto, or of any Regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the German Authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Korean Government.

7. German goods, when seized by the Korean Authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Korean and the German Authorities, and shall be detained by the former until the German Authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Korean Authorities pending the decision of the German Authorities.

8. In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Korean or German courts in Korea, a properly authorised official of the nationality of the plaintiff shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call witnesses and have them examined, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9. If a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a German subject, or on board a German merchant vessel, the German Authorities shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the Korean Authorities for trial, on receiving an application from them. But, without the consent of the proper German authority, no Korean officer shall enter the premises of any German subject without his consent, or go on board any German ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10. On the demand of any competent German authority, the Korean Authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any German subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from a German ship of war or merchant vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wönsan (Gensan), and Pusan (Fusan), or if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang (Seoul) and the town of Yanghwachin, or such other place in that neighbourhood as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to German commerce.

2. At the above-named places German subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the Foreign settlements, and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to Foreign trade, shall be made by the Korean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

3. These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Korean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Korean Authorities in conjunction with the Foreign authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax, and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Korean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

4. German subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the Foreign settlements, and within a distance of ten Korean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Korean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Korean Authorities may see fit to impose.

5. The Korean Authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a Foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Muni-

icipal Council above mentioned.

6. German subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred Korean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. German subjects are also authorised to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Korean Government, and to purchase Native produce in all parts of the country under passports, which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Korean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed; and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require.

Any German subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest German Consul for punishment. Travelling beyond the said limits without a passport will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7. German subjects in Corea shall be amenable to the municipal and police regulations for the maintenance of the peace and public order agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries. To make such regulations binding on German subjects, they will be duly promulgated by the competent German authorities and enforced by them.

ARTICLE V.

1. At each of the ports and places open to Foreign trade German subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any Foreign port or any Korean open port, to sell to or to buy from any Korean subject or others, and to export to any Foreign or Korean open port, all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Korean subjects or others without the intervention of

Corean officials or other persons, and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2. The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any Foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any Foreign port at any time within thirteen Corean months of the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Corean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Corean open port.

3. The duty paid on Corean goods, when carried from one Corean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs certificate showing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4. All goods imported into Corea by German subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Corean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Corean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production or when being conveyed from any part of Corea to any of the open ports, be subjected to the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever.

5. The Corean Government may charter German merchant vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Corea, and Corean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own Authorities.

6. Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the Kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to Foreign countries from any or all of the Corean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on German subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Corean Authorities to the

German Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7. All German ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per registered ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting lighthouses and beacons, and placing buoys on the Corean coasts, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8. It is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations annexed hereto shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The authorities of the two countries may from time to time revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications and additions as experience shall prove to be expedient; but these will not come into operation for subjects of the German Empire until they shall have been approved by the Imperial German Government.

ARTICLE VI.

Any German subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Corean port or place not open to Foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean Authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any German subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest German Consul for trial, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

ARTICLE VII.

1. If a German ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest German Consul of

the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2. All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked German subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the German Government to that of Corea.

3. The German Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4. No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5. Any German merchant ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The ships of war of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds, or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2. When German ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3. Supplies of all kinds for the use of the German navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of a German official, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean Authorities.

4. The Korean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the German Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Korean waters.

ARTICLE IX.

German subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Korean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Korean Authorities; and, in like manner, no restriction shall be placed upon the employment of German subjects by Korean subjects in any lawful capacity. Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of the German Empire shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other Power.

ARTICLE XI.

Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

1. This Treaty is drawn up in the German, English, and Chinese languages, all of which versions have the same meaning; but

it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2. For the present, all official communications addressed by the German authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and by His Majesty the King of Corea, under their hands and seals. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Seoul) as soon as possible, or, at latest, within one year from the date of signature; and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Hanyang, in the German, English, and Chinese languages, this twenty-sixth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era.

[L. S.] (Signed) ED. ZAPPE.

[L. S.] (*Signature of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.).

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH GERMAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

I.—*Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.*

1. Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of a German ship in a Korean port, the master shall deliver to the Korean Customs authorities the receipt of the German Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the German Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

2. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3. Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Korean Custom House within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4. Any German vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or any in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or to pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5. When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed in to the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6. Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

7. German steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping of Cargo, and Payment of Duties.*

1. The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the Custom House, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of merchandise. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty; but the surplus duty so levied is to be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2. All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandise, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3. Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser.

But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sun-

days and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re-appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement.

The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4. Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Korean Custom House before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6. No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Korean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7. Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8. No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of German ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter, which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

9. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that pur-

pose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Corean authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10. Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue.*

1. The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any German merchant vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed.

They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2. The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

3. Any German subject who ships or attempts to ship, or discharges or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom House in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods themselves shall be confiscated.

4. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5. Any violation of any provision of these Regulations to which no penalty is specially attached herein may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Corean Customs authorities, may be written in the English language.

[L. s.] (Signed) ED. ZAPPE.

[L. s.] (*Signature of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.)

TARIFF.

I.—EINFUHR.

	Werthzoll in Prozenten.
Ackerbaugeräthschaften.....	zollfrei
Alaun	5
Anker und Ketten	5
Arzneistoffe aller Art, soweit nicht besonders genannt	5
Bambus, gespalten oder ungespalten	5
Bauholz und anderes Holz, weiches	7½
desgl., hartes	10
Baumwolle, rohe	5
Baumwollwaaren aller Art	7½
Baumwollen und wollen gemischte Gewebe aller Art	7½
desgl. und seiden gemischte Gewebe aller Art	7½
Bernstein	20
Bett- und Reisedecken (<i>Blankets and Rugs</i>)	7½
Bier, Porter und Cider	10
Bilder, Stiche, Photographien aller Art, mit oder ohne Rahmen	10
Blumen, künstliche	20
Brillen	7½
Bücher, Atlanten, Karten	zollfrei
Carmin	10
Cement	7½
Chemikalien aller Art	7½
Cochenille	20
Cocons	7½
Confect und Zuckerwaaren	10
Drogen aller Art	5
Edelsteine mit oder ohne Fassung	20
Elfenbein, roh oder bearbeitet	20
Emaillewaaren	20
Explosivstoffe, zum Bergbau gebraucht etc., mit besonderer Erlaubniss eingeführt	10
Fächer aller Art.....	7½

Färbstoffe, Oel und andere Farben und Materialien zum Mischen derselben	7½
Federn (<i>Feathers</i>) aller Art	7½
Fernröhre und binokulare Gläser	10
Feuerspritzen	zollfrei
Feuersteine	5
Feuerwerkskörper	20
Filz	7½
Firniss	7½
Fische, frische	5
desgl., getrocknete und gesalzene	7½
Flachs, Hanf, Jute	5
Fleisch aller Art, frisches	5
desgl., getrocknetes und gesalzenes	7½
Folien von Gold und Silber	10
desgl. von Zinn und Kupfer, sowie sonstige Arten	7½
Früchte aller Art, frische	5
desgl. getrocknete, eingesalzene oder eingemachte	7½
Garn aller Art, aus Baumwolle, Hanf, Wolle etc.	5
Gemüse, frisches, gesalzenes und getrocknetes	5
Getränke, wie Limonade, Ingwer Bier, Soda- und Mineralwässer	7½
Gewürze aller Art	20
Ginseng, rother, weisser, roher und abgekochter	20
Glas, Fensterglas, gewöhnliches und gefärbtes, alle Sorten ..	7½
desgl., Spiegelglas, belegt oder unbelegt, mit oder ohne Rahmen	10
Glaswaaren aller Art	10
Gold und Silber, gereinigtes	zollfrei
Gold- und Silbermünzen	zollfrei
Gold- und Silbergeschirr	20
Grastuch, sowie alle Gewebe aus Hanf, Jute etc.	7½
Guanø und Dünger aller Art	5
Gummigutti	7½
Haar aller Art, mit Ausnahme von Menschenhaar	7½
desgl., Menschenhaar	10
Haarschmuck, goldener und silberner	20

	Werthzoll in Prozenten.
Harz	7½
Häute und Felle, roh und ungegerbt	5
desgl., gegerbt und zugerichtet	7½
Holzkohlen	7½
Hölzer, wohlriechende aller Art	20
Holzöl (<i>T'ung-yu</i>)	5
Hörner und Hufe aller Art, soweit nicht besonders genannt	5
Hülsenfrüchte aller Art, wie Bohnen, Erbsen etc.	5
<i>Incense sticks</i> (Opferstäbchen)	20
Irdene Waaren	7½
<i>Isinglass</i> , alle Arten	7½
Kalk	5
Kampher, ungereinigter	5
desgl., gereinigter	10
Kandiszucker	10
Kautschuck, verarbeitet oder nicht	10
Kerzen	7½
Kleider und Bekleidungsstücke aller Art (Hüte, Schuhe und Stiefel etc.)	7½
desgl. aller Art ganz von Seide	10
Knochen	5
Knöpfe, Schnallen, Haken, Oesen etc.	7½
Koffer, Reise- und Handkoffer (<i>Trunks and Portmanteaux</i>)	10
Korallen, roh oder bearbeitet	20
Körnerfrüchte und Getreide aller Art	5
Kunstwerke	20
Lackwaaren, gewöhnliche	10
desgl., bessere	20
Lampen aller Art	7½
Laternen von Papier	5
Leder, alle gewöhnliche Sorten, ungefärbtes	7½
desgl., bessere Sorten, gepresstes, gemustertes oder gefärbtes	10
Lederfabrikate aller Art	10
Leim	5
Leinen, leinen und baumwollen, leinen und wollen, oder leinen und seiden gemischte Gewebe aller Art	7½
Lettern, alte und neue	zollfrei

Mattenbelag für Fussböden, chinesischer und japanischer, von Cocosbast (<i>Coir</i>) etc., gewöhnliche Sorten	5
Matten, bessere Sorten, japanische Tatami etc.	7½
Mauersteine und Dachziegel,	5
Meeresprodukte, wie Seegras, <i>bêche de mer</i> etc.	7½
Mehl, grobes und feines, alle Arten	5
Metalle aller Art in Gänzen, Blöcken, <i>ingots</i> , Tafeln, Barren, Stäben, Platten, Blechen, Reifen, Streifen, Band- und Flach-, T- und Winkleisen, altes Eisen und Eisenabfälle	5
Metalle aller Art in Röhren, gewalzt oder verzinkt, Draht, Stahl, Weissblech, Nickel, Platin, Quecksilber, Neusilber, Messing, Tuttango oder Weisskupfer, ungereinigtes Gold und Silber	7½
Metallwaaren aller Art, wie Nägel, Schrauben, Werkzeuge, Maschinen, Eisenbahnmaterial etc.	7½
Modelle von Erfindungen	zollfrei
Möbel aller Art	10
Moschus	20
Mosquitonetze, nicht von Seide	7½
desgl., von Seide	10
Musikalische Instrumente aller Art	10
Muster von mässigem Umfang	zollfrei
Näh- und Stecknadeln	7½
Nephritwaaren	20
Nudeln, Faden- (<i>Vermicelli</i>)	7½
Oelkuchen	5
Oel- oder Wachstuch aller Art zum Belag für Fussböden ..	7½
Oel, vegetabilisches aller Art	7½
Packmaterialien, wie Säcke, Matten, Stricke, und Blei für Theekisten	zollfrei
Papier, gewöhnliche Sorten	5
desgl. alle Arten, nicht anderweitig aufgeführt	7½
desgl., buntes, Luxuspapier, sowie Tapeten	10
Parfümerien	20
Pech und Theer	5
Pelzwerk, besseres, wie Zobel, Seeotter, Seelöwe, Biber etc.	20
Perlen	20

	Werthzoll in Prozenten.
Petroleum und andere mineralische Oele.....	5
Pfeffer in Körnern	5
Pflanzen, Bäume und Sträucher aller Art	zollfrei
Photographische Apparate	10
Planken, von weichem Holz	7½
desgl., von hartem Holz.....	10
Plattirte Waaren aller Art	10
Porzellan, gewöhnliche Sorten	7½
desgl., bessere Sorten	10
Regenschirme von Papier	5
desgl., baumwollene	7½
desgl., seidene.....	10
Regenschirmgestelle	7½
Reisegepäck	zollfrei
Rhinoceroshörner	20
Rinde aller Art für die Lohgerberei.....	5
Rotang (ostindisches Stuhlrohr), gespalten oder ungespalten	5
Salz	7½
Sämereien aller Art	5
Sammet, Seiden-	20
Sapanholz	7½
Sattlerwaaren und Pferdegeschirr	10
Schildpatt, roh oder bearbeitet	20
Schmucksachen, echte oder unechte	20
Schreibmaterialien aller Art, leere Bücher etc.	7½
Schwefel	7½
Segeltuch	7½
Seide, rohe, gehaspelte, gezwirnte, Floretseide und Abfall..	7½
desgl., Filet- und Floret-, in Strähnen	10
Seidenfabrikate, soweit nicht besonders genannt	7½
desgl., wie Gaze, Krepp, japanische <i>Amber Lustrings</i> , Atlas, Atlasdamast, bunter Damast, japanische weisse Seide (<i>Habutai</i>)	10
Seife, gewöhnliche Sorten	5
desgl., bessere Sorten	10
Seilerwaaren und Tauwerk aller Art und von allen Dimen- sionen	7½

	Werthzoll in Prozenten.
Soya, chinesisich oder japanisch	5
Spieluhren	10
Spirituosen in irdenen Gefäßen	7½
desgl. und Liqueure aller Art in Fässern oder Flaschen ..	20
Steine und Schiefer, behauen und zugerichtet.....	7½
Steinkohle und Coaks	5
Stempel, Material zu denselben.....	10
Stickereien in Gold, Silber und Seide	20
Streichhölzer	5
Taback in allen Sorten und Formen.....	20
Talg	7½
Taschenuhren, von gewöhnlichem Metall, Nickel oder Silber, und Theile davon	10
Taschenuhren, goldene oder vergoldete, und Theile davon ..	20
Teppiche, von Jute, Hanf, Filz oder <i>Patent Tapestry</i>	7½
desgl., bessere Sorten, wie Brüsseler <i>Kidderminster</i> und andere nicht aufgezählte Arten.....	10
desgl., von Sammet.....	20
Thee	7½
Tischvorräthe (<i>Table Stores</i>) aller Art und Konserven	7½
Vogelnester	20
Waagen und Waagschalen	5
Wachs, Bienenwachs oder vegetabilisches.....	7½
Wachstuch	7½
Waffen, Munition, Feuerwaffen, Jagd- oder Seitengewehre, mit besonderer Erlaubniss der koreanischen Regierung zur Jagd oder Selbstvertheidigung eingeführt.....	20
Wagen (Fuhrwerke aller Art)	20
Wand-, Stutz- und Thurmuhren, sowie Theile derselben ..	10
Weine aller Art in Fässern oder Flaschen	10
Wissenschaftliche Instrumente, mathematische, physikali- sche, chirurgische und meteorologische nebst Zubehör....	zollfrei
Wolle, Schaf-, rohe.....	5
Wollen- und seidengemischte Gewebe aller Art	7½
Wollfabrikate aller Art	7½
Zahnpulver	10
Zimmerdecken (<i>Floor Rugs</i>) aller Art.....	7½

	Werthzoll in Prozenten.
Zinnober, rother	10
Zucker, brauner und weisser, alle Arten, Syrup und Melasse	7½
Zwirn oder gezwirntes Garn aller Art, nicht aus Seide	5
Alle nicht besonders genannten Rohartikel	5
Alle nicht besonders genannten Halbfabrikate	7½
Alle nicht besonders genannten Ganzfabrikate	10

Beim Verkauf fremder Schiffe in Korea ist ein Zoll von 25 mexikanischen Dollar-Cents pro Tonne von Segelschiffen und von 50 mexikanischen Dollar-Cents pro Tonne von Dampfschiffen zu entrichten.

Artikel, deren Einfuhr verboten ist:

Opium, ausgenommen für medizinische Zwecke.

Unechte Münzen aller Art.

Verfälschte Drogen und Arzneiwaaren.

Waffen, Munition und Kriegsmaterial, wie schweres oder leichtes Geschütz, Kugeln und Hohlgeschosse, Feuerwaffen aller Art, Kartuschen und Patronen, Seitengewehre, Speere und Lanzen, Salpeter, Schiesspulver, Schiessbaumwolle, Dynamit und andere Explosionsstoffe.

Die koreanischen Behörden werden besondere Erlaubniss für die Einfuhr von Waffen, Feuerwaffen und Munition zu Zwecken der Jagd oder der Selbstvertheidigung ertheilen, nachdem ihnen zufriedenstellender Beweis geliefert worden ist, dass mit dem betreffenden Nachsuchen keine Umgehung des Einfuhrverbots beabsichtigt wird.

II.—AUSFHUR.

1.—Zollfreie Artikel.

Barren, Gold- und Silber, gereinigt.

Münzen, Gold- und Silber- aller Art.

Pflanzen, Bäume und Sträucher aller Art.

Reisegepäck.

Waarenmuster in mässigem Umfang.

2.—Alle vorstehend nicht genannten Artikel unterliegen einem Werthzoll von fünf Prozent.

3.—Die Ausfuhr von rothem Ginseng ist verboten.

BEMERKUNGEN ZUM TARIF.

1. Bei Berechnung des Werthes der Einfuhrartikel wird der Kostenpreis derselben am Produktionsorte, zusätzlich der Auslagen für Fracht, Versicherung etc. zu Grunde gelegt.

Für die Ausfuhrartikel ist der koreanische Marktpreis massgebend.

2. Die Zahlung der Zölle kann sowohl in mexikanischen Dollars als in japanischen Silber-Yen erfolgen.

3. Die Werthzölle des vorstehenden Tarifs sollen durch Vereinbarung zwischen den zuständigen Behörden beider Länder, insoweit es wünschenswerth erscheinen mag, sobald als möglich in feste Zölle umgewandelt werden.

[L. S.] (Gez.) ED. ZAPPE.

[L. S.] (*Unterschrift des MIN YÖNG-MOK.*)

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Bei der am heutigen Tage stattgefundenen Unterzeichnung des Freundschafts-, Handels- und Schiffahrtsvertrages zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und dem Königreich Korea haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten folgende Erklärungen und Verabredungen in das gegenwärtige Protokoll niedergelegt.

Zu Artikel III des Vertrages.

Dem Rechte der extritorialen Jurisdiktion über deutsche Reichsangehörige wird von der Kaiserlich deutschen Regierung entsagt werden, sobald nach ihrer Auffassung das Gerichtsverfahren und die Gesetze des Königreichs Korea so weit geändert und verbessert worden sind, um die gegenwärtig bestehenden Bedenken gegen eine Unterstellung deutscher Reichsangehöriger unter die koreanische Gerichtsbarkeit zu beseitigen, und die koreanischen Richter eine gleichartige richterliche Befähigung und eine ähnliche unabhängige Stellung wie der deutsche Richterstand erreicht haben werden.

Zu Artikel IV des Vertrages.

Das Recht, in der Hauptstadt Hanyang zu wohnen und Handelshäuser zu etabliren, welches im verfloßenen Jahre chinesischen Unterthanen bewilligt worden ist, soll deutschen Reichsangehörigen nur so lange zustehen, als dasselbe von der Kaiserlich chinesischen Regierung für chinesische Unterthanen in Anspruch genommen wird. Die Kaiserlich deutsche Regierung wird diesem Rechte entsagen, sobald die Kaiserlich chinesische Regierung demselben entsagt, und für so lange, als dasselbe weder chinesischen noch den Angehörigen eines anderen Staates von der Königlich koreanischen Regierung eingeräumt wird.

Zu Artikel XIII des Vertrages.

Die Bevollmächtigten sind übereingekommen, dass das gegenwärtige Protokoll zugleich mit dem Vertrage den Hohen vertrag-

schliessenden Theilen vorgelegt werden soll, und dass im Falle der Ratifikation des letzteren auch die in ersterem enthaltenen Erklärungen und Verabredungen ohne weitere förmliche Ratifikation derselben als genehmigt angesehen werden sollen.

Es wurde hierauf das gegenwärtige Protokoll in der deutschen, englischen und chinesischen Sprache in je dreifacher Ausfertigung vollzogen.

HANYANG, den 26. November 1883.

[L. s.] (Gez.) ED. ZAPPE.

[L. s.] (*Unterschrift des MIN YÖNG-MOK.*)

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of friendship and commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China;

His Majesty the King of Corea, MIN YÖNG-MOK, President of His Majesty's Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, Senior Vice-President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Junior Guardian of the Crown Prince;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Corea, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects, who shall enjoy full security and

protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. In case of differences arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

ARTICLE II.

1. The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside permanently or temporarily at the capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to foreign commerce. The Diplomatic Representatives and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication, personally or in writing, with the authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities, as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2. The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular functionaries of each Power, and the members of their official establishments, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other; and the Korean authorities shall furnish passports to such British officers travelling in Korea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3. The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorization from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

ARTICLE III.

1. Jurisdiction over the persons and property of British subjects in Korea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorized British judicial authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against British subjects by any British or other foreign subject or citizen, without the intervention of the Korean authorities.

2. If the Korean authorities or a Korean subject make any

charge or complaint against a British subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the British judicial authorities.

3. If the British authorities or a British subject make any charge or complaint against a Korean subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Korean authorities.

4. A British subject who commits any offence in Corea shall be tried and punished by the British judicial authorities according to the laws of Great Britain.

5. A Korean subject who commits in Corea any offence against a British subject shall be tried and punished by the Korean authorities according to the laws of Corea.

6. Any complaint against a British subject involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any regulation annexed thereto, or of any regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the British judicial authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Korean Government.

7. British goods, when seized by the Korean authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Korean and the British Consular authorities, and shall be detained by the former until the British judicial authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Korean authorities pending the decision of the British judicial authorities.

8. In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Korean or British Courts in Corea, a properly authorized official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9. If a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject, or on board a British merchant-vessel, the British Consular authorities, on receiving an application from the Korean authorities,

shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But, without the consent of the proper British Consular authority, no Korean officer shall enter the premises of any British subject without his consent, or go on board any British ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10. On the demand of any competent British Consular authority, the Korean authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any British subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from a British ship of war or merchant-vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wönsan (Gensan) and Pusan (Fusan), or, if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang and the town of Yanghwachin, or such other place in that neighbourhood, as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to British commerce.

2. At the above-named places British subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the foreign Settlements, and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Korea open to foreign trade, shall be made by the Korean authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

3. These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Korean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Korean authorities in conjunction with the foreign authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax, and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Korean authorities in conjunction with the competent foreign authorities.

4. British subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign Settlements, and within a distance of ten Korean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Korean local Regulations and payment of land tax as the Korean authorities may see fit to impose.

5. The Korean authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council above mentioned.

6. British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred Korean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorized to travel in Korea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Korean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports, which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Korean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British Consul for punishment. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7. British subjects in Korea shall be amenable to such municipal, police, and other regulations for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries.

ARTICLE V.

1. At each of the ports or places open to foreign trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any foreign port, or from any Korean open port, to sell to or to buy from any Korean subjects or others, and to export to any foreign or Korean open port, all kinds of merchandize not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Korean subjects or others without the intervention of Korean officials or other persons, and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2. The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Korean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Korean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Korean open port.

3. The duty paid on Korean goods, when carried from one Korean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs certificate showing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4. All goods imported into Korea by British subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Korean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Korean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production, or when being conveyed from any part of Korea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever.

5. The Korean Government may charter British merchant-vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports

in Corea, and Korean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own authorities.

6. Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Korean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on British subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Korean authorities to the British Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7. All British ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per register ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting lighthouses and beacons, and placing buoys on the Korean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8. In order to carry into effect and secure the observance of the provisions of this Treaty, it is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent authorities of the two countries may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

Any British subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Korean port or place not open to foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Korean local authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any British subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest British Consul for trial by the proper British

judical authority, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

ARTICLE VII.

1. If a British ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take such steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all the persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest British Consul of the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2. All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked British subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the British Government to that of Corea.

3. The British Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel, or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4. No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5. Any British merchant-ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs, and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for

procuring supplies of all kinds, or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2. When British ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3. Supplies of all kinds for the use of the British navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of a British officer, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean authorities.

4. The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the British Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The British authorities and British subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of British subjects by Corean authorities and subjects in any lawful capacity.

2. Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other Power.

ARTICLE XI.

Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tarif annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

1. This Treaty is drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, both of which versions have the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2. For the present all official communications addressed by the British authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and by His Majesty the King of Corea, under their hands and seals; the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Söul) as soon as possible, or at latest within one year from the date of signature, and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Hanyang, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign KUANG HSÜ.

[L. s.] (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

[L. s.] (*Signature in Chinese of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.)

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

I.—*Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.*

1. Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of a British ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs authorities the receipt of the British Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

2. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3. Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4. Any British vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter

or to pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5. When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed into the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6. Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

7. British steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping of Cargo, and Payment of Duties.*

1. The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of merchandize. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty, but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2. All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandize, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3. Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs

appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re-appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement, or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase-money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4. Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Corean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6. No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Corean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7. Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8. No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of British ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter, which may be landed or shipped at any time after

examination by the Customs officers.

9. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Korean authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10. Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue.*

1. The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any British merchant-vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2. The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Korean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Korean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

3. Any British subject who ships, or attempts to ship, or discharges, or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the custom-house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5. Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a

fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Corean Customs authorities, may be written in the English language.

[L. s.] (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

[L. s.] (*Signature in Chinese of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.)

IMPORT TARIFF, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATE OF DUTY.

CLASS I.

Duty-free Goods.

Agricultural implements.
 Books, maps, and charts.
 Bullion, being gold and silver refined.
 Coins, gold and silver.
 Fire engines.
 Models of inventions.
 Packing bags, packing matting, tea lead, and ropes for packing goods.
 Plants, trees, and shrubs, of all kinds.
 Samples in reasonable quantities.
 Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical instruments and their appliances.
 Travellers' baggage.
 Types, new and old.

CLASS II.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of 5 per cent.

Alum.
 Anchors and chains.
 Bamboo, split or not.
 Bark for tanning.
 Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds.
 Bones.
 Bricks and tiles.
 Camphor, crude.
 Coal and coke.
 Cotton, raw.
 Drugs and medicines, all kinds.
 Fish, fresh.

Flax, hemp, and jute.
 Flints.
 Flour and meal, all kinds.
 Fruit, fresh, all kinds.
 Glue.
 Grain and corn, all kinds.
 Guano and manures, all kinds.
 Hides and skins, raw and undressed.
 Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.
 Kerosene or petroleum and other mineral oils.
 Lanterns, paper.
 Lime.
 Matches.
 Matting, floor, Chinese and Japanese, coir, etc., common qualities.
 Meat, fresh.
 Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet,
 hoop, strip, band, and flat, T- and angle-iron, old and scrap iron.
 Oil cake.
 Oil, wood (*T'ung-yu*).
 Paper, common qualities.
 Pepper, unground.
 Pitch and tar.
 Rattans, split or not.
 Scales and balances.
 Seeds, all kinds.
 Soap, common qualities.
 Soy, Chinese and Japanese.
 Twine and thread, all kinds excepting in silk.
 Umbrellas, paper.
 Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted.
 Wool, sheep's, raw.
 Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, etc.
 All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

CLASS III.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.

- Blankets and rugs.
- Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, etc.
- Candles.
- Canvas.
- Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry.
- Cement, as Portland and other kinds.
- Charcoal.
- Chemicals, all kinds.
- Clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds, hats, boots, shoes, etc.
- Cocoons.
- Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes.
- Cotton manufactures, all kinds.
- Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds.
- Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds.
- Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints.
- Earthenware.
- Fans.
- Feathers.
- Felt.
- Fish, dried and salted.
- Floor rugs, all kinds.
- Foil, tin, copper, and all other kinds except gold and silver.
- Fruits, dried, salted, or preserved.
- Gamboge.
- Glass, window, plain, and coloured, all qualities.
- Grass cloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc.
- Hair, all kinds except human.
- Hides and skins, tanned and dressed.
- Isinglass, all kinds.
- Lamps, all kinds.
- Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain.
- Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures, grey, white, or printed.
- Matting, superior quality, Japanese "tatamis," etc.
- Meat, dried and salted.
- Metals, all kinds in pipe and tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin plates, nickel, platina, quicksilver, German silver,

tutenague, or white copper, yellow metal, unrefined gold and silver.

Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware.

Mosquito netting not made of silk.

Needles and pins.

Oils, vegetable, all kinds.

Oil and floor cloth, all kinds.

Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for.

Planks, soft wood.

Porcelain, common quality.

Rosin.

Salt.

Sapan wood.

Sea products, as seaweed, bêche de mer, etc.

Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste.

Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.

Spectacles.

Spirits in jars.

Stationery and writing materials of all kinds, blank books, etc.

Stones and slate, cut and dressed.

Sugar (brown and white), all qualities, molasses and syrups.

Sulphur.

Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions.

Tallow.

Tea.

Umbrellas, cotton.

Umbrella frames.

Varnish.

Vermicelli.

Wax, bees' or vegetable.

Wax cloth.

Woods and timber, soft.

Woollen manufactures, all kinds.

Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds.

All unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

CLASS IV.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of 10 per cent.

- Beer, porter, and cider.
- Camphor, refined.
- Carmine.
- Carpets, superior qualities, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated.
- Clocks, and parts thereof.
- Clothing made wholly of silk.
- Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds.
- Explosives used for mining, etc. (imported under special permit.)
- Foil, gold and silver.
- Furniture of all kinds.
- Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed.
- Glassware, all kinds.
- Hair, human.
- India-rubber, manufactured or not.
- Lacquered-ware, common.
- Leather, superior kinds, or stamped, figured, or coloured.
- Leather manufactures, all kinds.
- Materials for seals, etc.
- Mosquito netting made of silk.
- Musical boxes.
- Musical instruments, all kinds.
- Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging.
- Photographic apparatus.
- Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed.
- Planks, hard wood.
- Plated-ware, all kinds.
- Porcelain, superior quality.
- Saddlery and harness.
- Silk thread, or floss silk in skein.
- Silk manufactures, as ganze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai").
- Soap, superior qualities.
- Sugar candy.

Telescopes and binocular glasses.
 Tooth powder.
 Trunks and portmanteaux.
 Umbrellas, silk.
 Vermilion.
 Watches and parts thereof in common metal, nickel, or silver.
 Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Wood or timber, hard.
 All unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

CLASS V.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of 20 per cent.

Amber.
 Arms, fire-arms, fowling pieces, etc., imported under special permit.
 Artificial flowers.
 Birds' nests.
 Carpets, velvet.
 Carriages.
 Cochineal.
 Coral, manufactured or not.
 Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk.
 Enamel-ware.
 Fireworks.
 Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, etc.
 Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified.
 Hair ornaments, gold and silver.
 Incense sticks.
 Ivory, manufactured or not.
 Jade-ware.
 Jewellery, real or imitation.
 Lacquered-ware, superior.
 Musk.
 Pearls.
 Perfumes and scents.
 Plate, gold and silver.
 Precious stones.

Rhinoceros horns.

Scented woods, all kinds.

Spices, all kinds.

Spirits and liqueurs in wood or bottle, all kinds.

Tobacco, all forms and kinds.

Tortoise shell, manufactured or not.

Velvet, silk.

Watches, and parts thereof, in gold and gilt.

Works of art.

CLASS VI.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, fire-arms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears, or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.

The Corean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, fire-arms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence, on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins, all kinds.

Opium, except medicinal opium.

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of twenty-five cents per ton on sailing vessels, and fifty cents per ton on steamers.

[L. S.] (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

[L. S.] (*Signature in Chinese of* MIN YÖNG-MÖK.)

IMPORT TARIFF, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, EXPORT TARIFF AND RULES.

IMPORT TARIFF.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
1.	Agricultural implements	Free.
2.	Alum	5
3.	Amber	20
4.	Anchors and chains	5
5.	Arms, ammunition, fire-arms, fowling-pieces, or side-arms, imported under special permit of the Corean Govern- ment for sporting purposes or for self-defence	20
6.	Artificial flowers	20
7.	Bamboo, split or not	5
8.	Bark for tanning	5
9.	Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds	5
10.	Beer, porter, and cider	10
11.	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters	7½
12.	Birds' nests	20
13.	Blankets and rugs	7½
14.	Bones	5
15.	Books, maps, and charts	Free.
16.	Bricks and tiles	5
17.	Bullion, being gold or silver, refined	Free.
18.	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, etc.	7½
19.	Camphor, crude	5
20.	„ refined	10
21.	Candles	7½
22.	Canvas	7½
23.	Carmine	10
24.	Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry	7½
25.	Carpets, superior quality, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated	10

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
26.	Carpets, velvet	20
27.	Carriages	20
28.	Cement, as Portland and other kinds	7½
29.	Charcoal	7½
30.	Chemicals, all kinds	7½
31.	Clocks and parts thereof	10
32.	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots, and shoes, etc.	7½
33.	Clothing and wearing apparel made wholly of silk	10
34.	Coal and coke	5
35.	Cochineal	20
36.	Cocoons	7½
37.	Coins, gold and silver	Free.
38.	Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds	10
39.	Coral, manufactured or not	20
40.	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes	7½
41.	Cotton, raw	5
42.	Cotton manufactures, all kinds	7½
43.	Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds	7½
44.	Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
45.	Cutlery, all kinds	7½
46.	Drugs, all kinds	5
47.	Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints	7½
48.	Earthenware	7½
49.	Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk	20
50.	Enamel ware.....	20
51.	Explosives used for mining, etc., and imported under special permit	10
52.	Fans, all kinds	7½
53.	Feathers, all kinds	7½
54.	Felt	7½
55.	Fire engines	Free.
56.	Fireworks	20
57.	Fish, fresh	5
58.	Fish, dried and salted	7½
59.	Flax, hemp, and jute	5

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
60.	Flints	5
61.	Floor rugs, all kinds	7½
62.	Flour and meal, all kinds	5
63.	Foil, gold and silver	10
64.	Foil, tin, copper, and all other kinds	7½
65.	Fruit, fresh, all kinds	5
66.	Fruit, dried, salted, or preserved	7½
67.	Furniture of all kinds	10
68.	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, etc.	20
69.	Gamboge	7½
70.	Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified	20
71.	Glass, window, plain and coloured, all qualities	7½
72.	Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or un- framed	10
73.	Glassware, all kinds	10
74.	Glue	5
75.	Grain and corn, all kinds	5
76.	Grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc.	7½
77.	Guano and manures, all kinds	5
78.	Hair, all kinds except human	7½
79.	Hair, human	10
80.	Hair ornaments, gold and silver	20
81.	Hides and skins, raw and undressed	5
82.	Hides and skins, tanned and dressed	7½
83.	Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for ..	5
84.	Incense sticks	20
85.	India-rubber, manufactured or not	10
86.	Isinglass, all kinds	7½
87.	Ivory, manufactured or not	20
88.	Jade-ware	20
89.	Jewellery, real or imitation	20
90.	Kerosene, or petroleum, and other mineral oils	5
91.	Lacquered-ware, common	10
92.	Lacquered-ware, superior	20
93.	Lamps, all kinds	7½
94.	Lanterns, paper	5

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
95.	Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain	7½
96.	Leather, superior kinds, and stamped, figured, or coloured	10
97.	Leather manufactures, all kinds	10
98.	Lime	5
99.	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen mixtures, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
100.	Matches	5
101.	Matting, floor, Chinese, Japanese, coir, etc., common qualities	5
102.	Matting, superior qualities, Japanese "tatamis," etc. . .	7½
103.	Meat, fresh	5
104.	Meat, dried and salted	7½
105.	Medicines, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
106.	Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T- and angle- iron, old and scrap iron	5
107.	Metals, all kinds, in pipe or tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin-plates, quicksilver, nickel, platina, German silver, yellow metal, tutenague, or white copper, unrefined gold and silver	7½
108.	Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware	7½
109.	Models of inventions	Free.
110.	Mosquito netting, not made of silk	7½
111.	Mosquito netting, made of silk	10
112.	Musical boxes	10
113.	Musical instruments, all kinds	10
114.	Musk	20
115.	Needles and pins	7½
116.	Oil-cake	5
117.	Oils, vegetable, all kinds	7½
118.	Oil, wood (<i>T'ung-yu</i>)	5
119.	Oil- and floor-cloth, all kinds	7½
120.	Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods	Free.
121.	Paper, common qualities	5

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
122.	Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for	7½
123.	Paper, coloured, fancy, wall, and hanging	10
124.	Pearls	20
125.	Pepper, unground	5
126.	Perfumes and scents	20
127.	Photographic apparatus	10
128.	Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed	10
129.	Pitch and tar	5
130.	Planks, soft	7½
131.	Planks, hard	10
132.	Plants, trees, and shrubs, all kinds	Free.
133.	Plate, gold and silver	20
134.	Plated-ware, all kinds	10
135.	Porcelain, common qualities	7½
136.	Porcelain, superior qualities	10
137.	Precious stones, all kinds, set or unset	20
138.	Rattans, split or not	5
139.	Rhinoceros horns	20
140.	Rosin	7½
141.	Saddlery and harness	10
142.	Salt	7½
143.	Samples in reasonable quantities	Free.
144.	Sapan wood	7½
145.	Scales and balances	5
146.	Scented wood, all kinds	20
147.	Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, mete- orological, and surgical, and their appliances	Free.
148.	Seals, materials for	10
149.	Sea products, as seaweed, bêche-de-mer, etc.	7½
150.	Seeds, all kinds	5
151.	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste	7½
152.	Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lust- rings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai")	10
153.	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for	7½
154.	Silk thread and floss silk in skein	10

No.	ARTICLE.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty. Per cent.
155.	Soap, common qualities	5
156.	Soap, superior qualities	10
157.	Soy, Chinese and Japanese	5
158.	Spectacles	7½
159.	Spices, all kinds	20
160.	Spirits, in jars	7½
161.	Spirits and liqueurs, in wood or bottle, all kinds.....	20
162.	Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, etc.	7½
163.	Stones and slate, cut and dressed	7½
164.	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses and syrops	7½
165.	Sugar candy	10
166.	Sulphur	7½
167.	Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions	7½
168.	Tallow.....	7½
169.	Tea	7½
170.	Telescopes and binocular glasses	10
171.	Tobacco, all kinds and forms.....	20
172.	Tortoise shell, manufactured or not	20
173.	Tooth powder	10
174.	Travellers' baggage.....	Free.
175.	Trunks and portmanteaux	10
176.	Twine and thread, all kinds, excepting in silk	5
177.	Types, new and old	Free.
178.	Umbrellas, paper	5
179.	Umbrellas, cotton	7½
180.	Umbrellas, silk	10
181.	Umbrella frames.....	7½
182.	Varnish	7½
183.	Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted	5
184.	Velvet, silk	20
185.	Vermicelli	7½
186.	Vermilion	10
187.	Watches, and parts thereof, in common metal, nickel, or silver	10
188.	Watches in gold or gilt	20

No.	ARTICLE.	Ad valorem Rate of Duty. Per cent.
189.	Wax, bees' or vegetable	7½
190.	Wax cloth	7½
191.	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds	10
192.	Wood and timber, soft	7½
193.	Wood and timber, hard	10
194.	Wool, sheep's, raw	5
195.	Woollen manufactures, all kinds	7½
196.	Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
197.	Works of Art	20
198.	Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, etc.	5
	All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured	5
	All unenumerated articles partly manufactured	7½
	All unenumerated articles completely manufactured	10

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of twenty-five cents per ton on sailing vessels, and fifty cents per ton on steamers.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, fire-arms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances. The Korean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, fire-arms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins of all kinds.

Opium, except medicinal opium.

EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.

Duty-free Export Goods.

Bullion, being gold and silver refined.

Coins, gold and silver, all kinds.

Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds.

Samples, in reasonable quantity.

Travellers' baggage.

CLASS II.

All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

RULES.

I. In the case of imported articles the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, etc. In the case of export articles the *ad valorem* duties will be calculated on market values in Corea.

II. Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver *yen*.

III. The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible, and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent authorities of the two countries.

[L. S.] (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

[L. S.] (*Signature in Chinese of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.)

PROTOCOL.

The above-named Plenipotentiaries hereby make and append to this Treaty the following three declarations:—

I. With reference to Article III of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Corea granted by this Treaty shall be relinquished when, in the judgment of the British Government, the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to British subjects being placed under Corean jurisdiction, and Corean Judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of British Judges.

II. With reference to Article IV of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that if the Chinese Government shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, which was granted last year to Chinese subjects, the same right shall not be claimed for British subjects, provided that it be not granted by the Corean Government to the subjects of any other Power.

III. It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all British Colonies, unless any exception shall be notified by Her Majesty's Government to that of Corea within one year from the date on which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.

And it is hereby further stipulated that this Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties simultaneously with this Treaty, and that the ratification of this Treaty shall include the confirmation of the above three declarations, for which, therefore, no separate act of ratification will be required.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries have this day signed this Protocol, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Hanyang this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign KUANG HSŪ.

[L. s.] (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

[L. s.] (*Signature in Chinese of* MIN YÖNG-MOK.)

ITALY.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE, JUNE 26, 1884.

His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of friendship and commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Italy, Chev. FERDINAND DE LUCA, Knight Commander of the Mauritian Order, Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, wearing the insignia of the first class, second degree, of the Chinese Order of the Two Dragons, etc., etc., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China;

His Majesty the King of Corea, KIM PIÖNG-SI, President of His Majesty's Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, a President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Senior Guardian of the Crown Prince;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Italy, his heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Corea, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. In case of differences arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting

Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

ARTICLE II.

1. The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside permanently or temporarily at the capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to foreign commerce; and whenever they shall not deem it necessary to send a Consul of their own country to any of the aforesaid ports or places, they may entrust some Consul of a friendly Power with the duties of Italian or Corean Consul. The Diplomatic Representatives and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication, personally or in writing, with the Authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities, as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2. The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular functionaries of each Power, and the members of their official establishments, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other; and the Corean Authorities shall furnish passports to such Italian officers travelling in Corea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3. The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorisation from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

4. In the absence of any Consul, or of whomever acts as such, the Italian subjects in Corea and the Corean subjects in Italy may apply to the Director of the local Customs, who will protect their interests according to the existing by-laws.

ARTICLE III.

1. Jurisdiction over the persons and the property of Italian subjects in Corea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorised

Italian Consular Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against Italian subjects by any Italian or other foreign subject or citizen, without the intervention of the Korean Authorities.

2. If the Korean Authorities or a Korean subject make any charge or complaint against an Italian subject in Korea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Italian Consular Authorities.

3. If the Italian Authorities or an Italian subject make any charge or complaint against a Korean subject in Korea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Korean Authorities.

4. An Italian subject who commits any offence in Korea shall be tried and punished by the Italian Consular Authorities according to the laws of Italy.

5. A Korean subject who commits in Korea any offence against an Italian subject shall be tried and punished by the Korean Authorities according to the laws of Korea.

6. Any complaint against an Italian subject involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any Regulation annexed thereto, or of any Regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the Italian Consular Authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Korean Government.

7. Italian goods, when seized by the Korean Authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Korean and the Italian Consular Authorities, and shall be detained by the former until the Italian Consular Authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal; but the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Korean Authorities pending the decision of the Italian Consular Authorities.

8. In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Korean or Italian Courts in Korea, a properly authorised official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against

the proceedings or decision.

9. If a Korean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by an Italian subject, or on board an Italian merchant vessel, the Italian Consular Authorities, on receiving an application from the Korean Authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But, without the consent of the proper Italian Consular Authority, no Korean officer shall enter the premises of any Italian subject without his consent, or go on board any Italian ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10. On the demand of any competent Italian Consular Authority, the Korean Authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any Italian subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from an Italian ship of war or merchant vessel.

11. It is hereby declared that the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over Italian subjects in Korea granted by this Treaty shall be relinquished when, in the judgment of the Italian Government, the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to Italian subjects being placed under Korean jurisdiction, and Korean judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of Italian judges.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wönsan (Gensan), and Pusan (Fusan), or if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang and the town of Yanghwachin, or such other place in that neighbourhood as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to Italian commerce. It is hereby declared that if all the other nations which have or will have Treaties with Corea shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, the same right shall not be claimed for Italian subjects.

2. At the above-named places Italian subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings,

warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the foreign Settlements, and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to foreign trade, shall be made by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent foreign Authorities.

3. These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Corean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the foreign Authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax, and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent foreign Authorities.

4. Italian subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign Settlements and within a distance of ten Corean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Corean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Corean Authorities may see fit to impose.

5. The Corean Authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council above mentioned.

6. Italian subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred Corean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent Authorities of both countries. Italian subjects are also authorised to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Corean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports, which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Corean local authorities. These

passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any Italian subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest Italian Consul for punishment. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7. Italian subjects in Corea shall be amenable to such municipal, police, and other regulations for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government as may be agreed upon by the competent Authorities of the two countries.

ARTICLE V.

1. At each of the ports or places open to foreign trade, Italian subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any foreign port or from any Corean open port, to sell to or to buy from any Corean subjects or others, and to export to any foreign or Corean open port, all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Corean subjects or others without the intervention of Corean-officials or other persons, and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2. The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid, shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Corean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Corean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Corean open port.

3. The duty paid on Corean goods, when carried from one Corean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs certificate showing that the goods

have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4. All goods imported into Corea by Italian subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Corean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Corean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production or when being conveyed from any part of Corea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatsoever.

5. The Corean Government may charter Italian marchant vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Corea, and Corean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own Authorities.

6. Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the Kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Corean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on Italian subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Corean Authorities to the Italian Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7. All Italian ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per register ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting lighthouses and beacons, and placing buoys on the Corean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8. In order to carry into effect and secure the observance of the provisions of this Treaty, it is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation

simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent Authorities of the two countries may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations and Tariff with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

Any Italian subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Corean port or place not open to foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean local authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any Italian subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest Italian Consul for trial, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

ARTICLE VII.

1. If an Italian ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take such steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all the persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest Italian Consul of the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2. All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked Italian subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the Italian Government to that of Corea.

3. The Italian Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4. No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5. Any Italian merchant vessel compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds, or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2. When Italian ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3. Supplies of all kinds for the use of the Italian navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of an Italian officer, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean Authorities.

4. The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the Italian Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The Italian Authorities and Italian subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean Authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of Italian subjects by Corean Authorities and subjects in any lawful capacity.

2. Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of His Italian Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other Power.

ARTICLE XI.

Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

1. This Treaty is drawn up in the Italian, English, and Chinese languages, all of which versions have the same meaning; but it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2. For the present, all official communications addressed by the Italian Authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the King of Italy and by His Majesty the King of Corea under their hands and seals. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Söul)

as soon as possible, or, at latest, within one year from the date of signature; and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the three versions, at Hanyang, this twenty-sixth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, corresponding to the fourth day of the fifth intercalary month of the four hundred and ninety-third year of the Corean era, being the tenth year of the Chinese reign KUANG Hsü.

[L. s.] (Signed) FERD. DE LUCA.

[L. s.] (*Signature of* KIM PIÖNG-SI.)

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH ITALIAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

I.—*Entry and Clearance of Vessels.*

1. Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of an Italian ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs authorities the receipt of the Italian Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the Italian Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

2. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3. Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4. Any Italian vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or to pay

tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5. When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed in to the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6. Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

7. Italian steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping of Cargo, and Payment of Duties.*

1. The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of merchandise. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty; but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2. All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandise, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3. Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value

determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re-appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4. Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Korean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6. No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Korean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7. Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8. No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of Italian ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter, which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

9. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Corean Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10. Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue.*

1. The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any Italian merchant vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2. The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corea Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

3. Any Italian subject who ships or attempts to ship, or discharges or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the custom-house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5. Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Korean Customs authorities, may be written in the English or Italian languages.

[L. S.] (Signed) FERD. DE LUCA.

[L. S.] (*Signature of* KIM PIÖNG-SI.)

IMPORT TARIFF, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATE OF DUTY, EXPORT TARIFF AND RULES.

IMPORT TARIFF.

(Classified according to rate of duty.)

CLASS I.

Duty-free Goods.

Agricultural implements.
Books, maps, and charts.
Bullion, being gold and silver refined.
Coins, gold and silver.
Fire engines.
Models of inventions.
Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods.
Plants, trees, and shrubs, of all kinds.
Samples in reasonable quantities.
Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical instruments and their appliances.
Travellers' baggage.
Types, new and old.

CLASS II.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of 5 per cent.

Alum.
Anchors and chains.
Bamboo, split or not.
Bark and other articles for tanning purposes.
Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds.
Bones.
Bricks and tiles.

Camphor, crude.

Coal and coke.

Cotton, raw.

Drugs and medicines, all kinds.

Fish, fresh.

Flax, hemp, and jute.

Flints.

Flour and meal, all kinds.

Fruit, fresh, all kinds.

Glue.

Grain and corn, all kinds.

Guano and manures, all kinds.

Hides and skins, raw and undressed.

Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.

Kerosene and petroleum and other mineral oils.

Lanterns, paper.

Lime.

Matches.

Matting, floor, Chinese and Japanese, coir, etc., common qualities.

Meat, fresh.

Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet,
hoop, strip, band, and flat, T- and angle-iron, old and scrap iron.

Oil cake.

Oil, wood (*T'ung-yu*).

Paper, common qualities.

Pepper, unground.

Pitch and tar.

Rattans, split or not.

Scales and balances.

Seeds, all kinds.

Soap, common qualities.

Soy, Chinese and Japanese.

Twine and thread, all kinds excepting in silk.

Umbrellas, paper.

Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted.

Wool, sheep's, raw.

Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, etc.

All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

CLASS III.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

- Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.
- Blankets and rugs.
- Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes.
- Candles.
- Canvas.
- Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry.
- Cement, as Portland and other kinds.
- Charcoal.
- Chemicals, all kinds.
- Clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds, hats, boots, shoes, etc.
- Cocoons.
- Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes.
- Cotton manufactures, all kinds.
- Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds.
- Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds.
- Cutlery, all kinds.
- Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints.
- Earthenware.
- Fans.
- Feathers.
- Felt.
- Fish, dried and salted.
- Floor rugs, all kinds.
- Foil, tin, copper, and all other kinds except gold and silver.
- Fruit, dried, salted, or preserved.
- Gamboge.
- Glass, window, plain, and coloured, all qualities.
- Grass cloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc.
- Hair, all kinds except human.
- Hides and skins, tanned and dressed.
- Isinglass, all kinds.
- Lamps, all kinds.
- Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain.
- Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures,

grey, white, or printed.

Matting, superior quality, Japanese "*tatamis*", etc.

Meat, dried and salted.

Metals, all kinds in pipe and tube, corrugated or galvanised, wire, steel, tinplates, nickel, platina, quicksilver, German silver, tutenague, or white copper, yellow metal, unrefined gold and silver.

Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware.

Mosquito netting not made of silk.

Needles and pins.

Oils, vegetable, all kinds.

Oil- and floor-cloth, all kinds.

Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for.

Planks, soft wood.

Porcelain, common quality.

Rosin.

Salt.

Sapan wood.

Sea products, as seaweed, *bêche-de-mer* etc.

Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste.

Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.

Spectacles.

Spirits in jars.

Stationery and writing materials of all kinds, blank books, etc.

Stones and slate, cut and dressed, and mosaic slabs.

Sugar (brown and white), all qualities, molasses and syrups.

Sulphur.

Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions.

Tallow.

Tea.

Umbrellas, cotton.

Umbrella frames.

Varnish.

Vermicelli, macaroni and *pâtes d'Italie*.

Wax, bees' or vegetable.

Wax cloth.

Woods and timber, soft.

Woollen manufactures; all kinds.

Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds.

All unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

CLASS IV.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem Duty of 10 per cent.

Beer, porter, and cider.

Camphor, refined.

Carmine.

Carpets, superior qualities, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated.

Clocks and parts thereof.

Clothing made wholly of silk.

Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds.

Explosives used for mining, etc. (imported under special permit.)

Foil, gold and silver.

Furniture of all kinds.

Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed.

Glassware, all kinds.

Hair, human.

India-rubber, manufactured or not.

Lacquered-ware, common.

Leather, superior kinds, or stamped, figured, or coloured.

Leather manufactures, all kinds.

Materials for seals, etc.

Mosquito netting made of silk.

Musical boxes.

Musical instruments, all kinds.

Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging.

Photographic apparatus.

Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed.

Planks, hard wood.

Plated-ware, all kinds.

Porcelain, superior quality.

Saddlery and harness.

Silk thread, or floss silk in skein.

Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins,

satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk (*habutai*).
 Soap, superior qualities.
 Sugar candy.
 Telescopes and binocular glasses.
 Tooth powder.
 Trunks and portmanteaux.
 Umbrellas, silk.
 Vermilion.
 Vermouth.
 Watches and parts thereof in common metal, nickel, or silver.
 Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Wood or timber, hard.
 All unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

CLASS V.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem
Duty of 20 per cent.

Amber.
 Arms, fire arms, fowling pieces, etc., imported under special permit.
 Artificial flowers.
 Birds' nests.
 Carpets, velvet.
 Carriages.
 Cochineal.
 Coral, manufactured or partly manufactured.
 Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk.
 Enamel ware.
 Fireworks.
 Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, etc.
 Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified.
 Hair ornaments, gold and silver.
 Incense sticks.
 Ivory, manufactured or not.
 Jade-ware.
 Jewellery, real or imitation.
 Lacquered-ware, superior.
 Musk.

Pearls.
 Perfumes and scents.
 Plate, gold and silver.
 Precious stones.
 Rhinoceros horns.
 Scented woods, all kinds.
 Spices, all kinds.
 Spirits and liqueurs in wood or bottle, all kinds.
 Tobacco, all forms and kinds.
 Tortoise shell, manufactured or not.
 Velvet, silk.
 Watches, and parts thereof, in gold and gilt.
 Works of art.

CLASS VI.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.
 Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, fire arms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears, or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.

The Corean Authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, fire arms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence, on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ-fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins, all kinds.
 Opium, except medicinal opium.

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 50 cents per ton on steamers.

EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.

Duty-free Export Goods.

Bullion, being gold and silver refined.
 Coins, gold and silver, all kinds.

Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds.

Samples, in reasonable quantity.

Travellers' baggage.

CLASS II.

All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

RULES.

I. In the case of imported articles, the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, etc. In the case of export articles, the *ad valorem* duties will be calculated on market values in Corea.

II. Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver *yen*.

III. The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible, and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent Authorities of the two countries.

[L. S.] (Signed) FRED. DE LUCA.

[L. S.] (*Signature of* KIM PIÖNG-SI.)

IMPORT TARIFF, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	<i>Ad valorem Rate of Duty per 100.</i>
Agricultural implements	Free.
Alum	5
Amber	20
Anchors and chains	5
Arms, ammunition, fire-arms, fowling-pieces, or side-arms, imported under special permit of the Corean Government for sporting purposes or for self-defence	20
Artificial flowers	20
Bamboo, split or not	5
Bark and other articles for tanning purposes	5
Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds	5
Beer, porter, and cider	10
Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters	7½
Birds' nests	20
Blankets and rugs	7½
Bones	5
Books, maps, and charts	Free.
Bricks and tiles	5
Bullion, being gold or silver, refined	Free.
Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, etc.	7½
Camphor, crude	5
Camphor, refined	10
Candles	7½
Canvas	7½
Carmine	10
Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry	7½
Carpets, superior quality, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated	10
Carpets, velvet	20
Carriages	20
Cement, as Portland and other kinds	7½
Charcoal	7½
Chemicals, all kinds	7½

Clocks and parts thereof	10
Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots, and shoes, etc.	7½
Clothing and wearing made wholly of silk	10
Coal and coke	5
Cochineal	20
Cocoons	7½
Coins, gold and silver	Free.
Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds	10
Coral, manufactured, or partly manufactured	20
Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes	7½
Cotton, raw	5
Cotton manufactures, all kinds	7½
Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds	7½
Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
Cutlery, all kinds	7½
Drugs, all kinds	5
Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints	7½
Earthenware	7½
Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk	20
Enamel-ware	20
Explosives used for mining, etc., and imported under special permit	10
Fans, all kinds	7½
Feathers, all kinds	7½
Felt	7½
Fire engines	Free.
Fireworks	20
Fish, fresh	5
Fish, dried and salted	7½
Flax, hemp, and jute	5
Flints	5
Floor rugs, all kinds	7½
Flour and meal, all kinds	5
Foil, gold and silver	10
Foil, tin, copper, and all other kinds	7½

Ad valorem
Rate of Duty
per 100.

Fruit, fresh, all kinds	5
Fruit, dried, salted, or preserved	7½
Furniture of all kinds	10
Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, etc. . .	20
Gamboge	7½
Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified	20
Glass, window, plain and coloured, all qualities	7½
Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed . . .	10
Glassware, all kinds	10
Glue	5
Grain and corn, all kinds	5
Grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, etc.	7½
Guano and manures, all kinds	5
Hair, all kinds except human	7½
Hair, human	10
Hair ornaments, gold and silver	20
Hides and skins, raw and undressed	5
Hides and skins, tanned and dressed	7½
Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
Incense sticks	20
India-rubber, manufactured or not	10
Isinglass, all kinds	7½
Ivory, manufactured or not	20
Jade-ware	20
Jewellery, real or imitation	20
Kerosene, or petroleum, and other mineral oils	5
Knives and knifeware, all kinds	7½
Lacquered-ware, common	10
Lacquered-ware, superior	20
Lamps, all kinds	7½
Lanterns, paper	5
Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain	7½
Leather, superior kinds, and stamped, figured, or coloured . .	10
Leather manufactures, all kinds	10
Lime	5
Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen mixtures, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½

Marbles, in block	5
Matches	5
Matting, floor, Chinese, Japanese, coir, etc., common qualities	5
Matting, superior qualities, Japanese <i>tatamis</i> , etc.	7½
Meat, fresh	5
Meat, dried and salted	7½
Medicines, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T- and angle-iron, old and scrap iron	5
Metals, all kinds, in pipe or tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin-plates, quicksilver, nickel, platina, German silver, yellow metal, tutenague, or white copper, unrefined gold and silver	7½
Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware	7½
Models of inventions	Free.
Mosquito netting, not made of silk	7½
Mosquito netting, made of silk	10
Musical boxes	10
Musical instruments, all kinds	10
Musk	20
Needles and pins	7½
Oil-cake	5
Oils, vegetable, all kinds	7½
Oil, wood (<i>T'ung-yu</i>)	5
Oil- and floor-cloth, all kinds	7½
Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods	Free.
Paper, common qualities	5
Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for	7½
Paper, coloured, fancy, wall, and hanging	10
Pearls	20
Pepper, unground	5
Perfumes and scents	20
Photographic apparatus	10

Ad valorem
Rate of Duty
per 100.

Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed	10
Pitch and tar	5
Planks, soft	7½
Planks, hard	10
Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds	Free.
Plate, gold and silver	20
Plated ware, all kinds	10
Porcelain, common qualities	7½
Porcelain, superior qualities	10
Precious stones, all kinds, set or unset	20
Rattans, split or not	5
Rhinoceros horns	20
Rosin	7½
Saddlery and harness	10
Salt	7½
Samples in reasonable quantities	Free.
Sapan wood	7½
Scales and balances	5
Scented wood, all kinds	20
Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical, and their appliances	Free.
Seals, materials for	10
Sea products, as seaweed, bêche-de-mer, etc.	7½
Seeds, all kinds	5
Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste	7½
Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk (<i>habutai</i>)	10
Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for	7½
Silk thread and floss silk in skein	10
Soap, common qualities	5
Soap, superior qualities	10
Soy, Chinese and Japanese	5
Spectacles	7½
Spices, all kinds	20
Spirits, in jars	7½

	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty per 100.
Spirits and liqueurs, in wood or bottle, all kinds	20
Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, etc.	7½
Stones and slate, cut and dressed, and mosaic slabs	7½
Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses, and syrups.	7½
Sugar candy	10
Sulphur	7½
Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions	7½
Tallow	7½
Tea	7½
Telescopes and binocular glasses.	10
Tobacco, all kinds and forms	20
Tortoise shell, manufactured or not	20
Tooth powder	10
Travellers' baggage	Free.
Trunks and portmanteaux	10
Twine and thread, all kinds, excepting in silk	5
Types, new and old	Free.
Umbrellas, paper	5
Umbrellas, cotton	7½
Umbrellas, silk	10
Umbrella frames	7½
Varnish.	7½
Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted.	5
Velvet, silk	20
Vermicelli, macaroni, and <i>pâtes d'Italie</i>	7½
Vermilion	10
Vermouth	10
Watches, and parts thereof, in common metal, nickel, or silver	10
Watches in gold or gilt	20
Wax, bees' or vegetable	7½
Wax cloth	7½
Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds	10
Wood and timber, soft	7½
Wood and timber, hard	10
Wool, sheep's, raw	5
Woollen manufactures, all kinds	7½

	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rate of Duty per 100.
Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
Works of art	20
Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, etc.	5
All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured	5
All unenumerated articles partly manufactured	7½
All unenumerated articles completely manufactured	10
Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 50 cents per ton on steamers.	

[L. s.] (Signed) FRED. DE LUCA.

[L. s.] (*Signature of* KIM PIÖNG-SI.)

UNITED STATES.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE, MAY 22, 1882.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Chosen, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of amity and friendship between their respective peoples, have to this end appointed, that is to say: the President of the United States, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commodore, U. S. Navy, as his Commissioner Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty the King of Chosen, SHIN CHEN, President of the Royal Cabinet, CHIN HONG-CHI, Member of the Royal Cabinet, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary: who, having reciprocally examined their respective full powers, which have been found to be in due form, have agreed upon the several following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments.

If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

ARTICLE II.

After the conclusion of this treaty of amity and commerce, the high contracting Powers may each appoint diplomatic representatives to reside at the Court of the other, and may each appoint consular representatives at the ports of the other which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality.

The Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the two Governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights, and immunities, without discrimination, which are accorded to the same classes of representatives from the most favoured nation.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the Government to which they are accredited. Consular authorities shall be *bonâ fide* officials. No merchants shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall consular officers be allowed to engage in trade. At ports to which no consular representatives have been appointed, the consuls of other Powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume consular functions, or the provisions of this treaty may, in such case, be enforced by the local authorities.

If consular representatives of the United States in Chosen conduct their business in an improper manner, their exequaturs may be revoked, subject to the approval, previously obtained, of the diplomatic representative of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever United States vessels, either because of stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions, cannot reach the nearest open port in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein or to get supplies of wood, coal, and other necessities, or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event, the officers and people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality by furnishing the necessities required.

If a United States vessel carries on a clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be seized and confiscated.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the local authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of her cargo. They shall also bring the matter to

the knowledge of the nearest consular representative of the United States, in order that steps may be taken to send the crew home and to save the ship and cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their own affairs, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of the Government of Chosen, who shall defend them from all insult and injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law.

Subjects of Chosen, guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen according to the laws of Chosen; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons; or injure the property of the people of Chosen, shall be arrested and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States.

When controversies arise in the kingdom of Chosen, between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the two governments of the United States and Chosen that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant, according to the laws of that nation.

The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine, and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail.

It is, however, mutually agreed and understood between the high contracting Powers, that whenever the King of Chosen shall have so far modified and reformed the statutes and judicial procedure of his kingdom that, in the judgment of the United States, they conform to the laws and course of justice in the United States, the right of ex-territorial jurisdiction over United States citizens in Chosen shall be abandoned, and thereafter United States citizens, when within the limits of the kingdom of Chosen, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for purposes of traffic shall pay duties and tonnage dues and all fees according to the customs regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of duties and tonnage dues shall be exacted of them than are levied upon citizens of the United States or upon citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the United States visiting Chosen for purposes of traffic shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported. The authority to levy duties is of right vested in the Government of Chosen. The tariff of duties upon exports and imports, together with the customs regulations for the prevention of smuggling and other irregularities, will be fixed by the authorities of Chosen and communicated to the proper officials of the United States, to be by the latter notified to their citizens and duly observed.

It is, however, agreed in the first instance, as a general measure, that the tariff upon such imports as are articles of daily use shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of ten *per centum*; that the tariff upon such imports as are luxuries, as, for instance, foreign wines, foreign tobacco, clocks and watches, shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of thirty *per centum*; and that native produce exported shall pay a duty not to exceed five *per centum ad valorem*. And it is further agreed that the duty upon foreign imports shall be paid once for all at the port of entry, and that no other dues, duties, fees, taxes, or charges of any sort shall be levied upon such imports either in the interior of Chosen or at the ports.

United States merchant vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months on each vessel, according to the Chinese calendar.

ARTICLE VI.

Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses, in all parts of the country. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen which are open to foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concessions, and to lease buildings or land or to construct residences or warehouses therein. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations within the limits of the ports, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition of land or buildings shall be permitted, and the land rent as fixed by the authorities of Chosen shall be paid. And it is expressly agreed that land so acquired in the open ports of Chosen still remains an integral part of the kingdom, and that all rights of jurisdiction over persons and property within such areas remain vested in the authorities of Chosen, except in so far as such rights have been expressly relinquished by this treaty.

American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale or to proceed thither to purchase native produce. Nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port.

Violations of this rule will subject such merchandise to confiscation, and the merchant offending will be handed over to the consular authorities to be dealt with.

ARTICLE VII.

The Governments of the United States and of Chosen mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of Chosen, to transport it from one open port to another open port, or to traffic in it in Chosen. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, to foreign vessels employed by them, and to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of the United States and of Chosen, and offenders against it shall be severely punished.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the Government of Chosen shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the kingdom, His Majesty may, by decree, temporarily prohibit the export of all breadstuffs, and such decree shall be binding on all citizens of the United States in Chosen, upon due notice having been given them by the authorities of Chosen through the proper officers of the United States; but it is to be understood that the exportation of rice and breadstuffs of every description is prohibited from the open port of Yin-chuen.

Chosen having of old prohibited the exportation of red ginseng, if citizens of the United States clandestinely purchase it for export, it shall be confiscated, and the offenders punished.

ARTICLE IX.

The purchase of cannon, small arms, swords, gunpowder, shot, and all munitions of war is permitted only to officials of the Government of Chosen, and they may be imported by citizens of the United States only under a written permit from the authorities of Chosen. If these articles are clandestinely imported, they shall be confiscated, and the offending party shall be punished.

ARTICLE X.

The officers and people of either nation residing in the other shall have the right to employ natives for all kinds of lawful work.

Should, however, subjects of Chosen, guilty of violation of the laws of the kingdom, or against whom any action has been brought, conceal themselves in the residences or warehouses of United States citizens or on board United States merchant vessels, the Consular authorities of the United States, on being notified of the fact by the local authorities, will either permit the latter to despatch constables to make the arrests or the persons will be arrested by the Consular authorities and handed over to the local constables.

Officials or citizens of the United States shall not harbour such persons.

ARTICLE XI.

Students of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other, in order to study the language, literature, laws, or arts, shall be given all possible protection and assistance, in evidence of cordial goodwill.

ARTICLE XII.

This being the first treaty negotiated by Chosen, and hence being general and incomplete in its provisions, shall, in the first instance, be put into operation in all things stipulated herein. As to stipulations not contained herein, after an interval of five years, when the officers and people of the two Powers shall have become more familiar with each other's language, a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail, in conformity with international law and without unequal discriminations on either part, shall be had.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Treaty and future official correspondence between the two contracting governments shall be made, on the part of Chosen, in the Chinese language.

The United States shall either use the Chinese language, or if English be used, it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version, in order to avoid misunderstanding.

ARTICLE XIV.

The high contracting Powers hereby agree that should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation, or to the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens; provided always, that whenever such right, privilege, or favour is accompanied by any condition or equivalent concession granted by the other nation interested, the United States, its officers and people, shall only be entitled to the benefit of such right, privilege, or favour upon complying with the conditions or concessions connected therewith.

In faith whereof, the respective Commissioners Plenipotentiary have signed and sealed the foregoing at Yin-chuen, in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text, of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Yin-chuen within one year from the date of its execution, and immediately thereafter this treaty shall be in all its provisions publicly proclaimed and made known by both governments in their respective countries, in order that it may be obeyed by their citizens and subjects respectively.

Chosen, May the 22nd, A. D. 1882.

[L. s.] (Signed) R. W. SHUFELDT,
Commodore, U.S. N., Envoy of the U. S.
to Chosen.

[L. s.] (Signed) SHIN CHEN. }
[L. s.] (Signed) CHIN HONG-CHI. } (In Chinese.)

JAPAN

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS BETWEEN KOREA AND JAPAN

A

THE JAPANESE-KOREAN TREATY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876

The Governments of Japan and Chosen, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed between them, and to promote the friendly feelings of both nations to a still firmer basis, have for this purpose appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The Government of Japan, KURODA KIYOTAKA, High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chosen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonisation Department, and INOUE KAORU, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chosen, Member of the Genrô In; and the Government of Chosen, SHIN KEN, HAN-CHOO-SU-FU, and IN-JISHÔ, FU-SO-FU, FUKU-SÔ-KWAN, who, according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Chosen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan.

In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the two nations, their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offence by arrogance or manifestations of suspicion.

In the first instance, all rules and precedents that are apt to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and, in their stead, rules, liberal and in general usage fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace, shall be established.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Japan at any time within fifteen months from the date of signature of this Treaty, shall have the right to send an

Envoy to the Capital of Chosen, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Rei-sohan-sho on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at the capital or return to his country on the completion of his mission.

The Government of Chosen in like manner shall have the right to send an Envoy to Tokyo, Japan, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at Tokyo or return home on the completion of his mission.

ARTICLE III.

All official communications addressed by the Government of Japan to that of Chosen shall be written in the Japanese language, and for a period of ten years from the present date they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation. The Government of Chosen will use the Chinese language.

ARTICLE IV.

Sorio in Fusan, Chosen, where an official establishment of Japan is situated, is a place originally opened for commercial intercourse with Japan, and trade shall henceforward be carried on at that place in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, whereby are abolished all former usages, such as the practice of Sai-ken-sen (junk annually sent to Chosen by the late Prince of Tsushima to exchange a certain quantity of articles between each other).

In addition to the above place, the Government of Chosen agrees to open two ports, as mentioned in Article V. of this Treaty, for commercial intercourse with Japanese subjects.

In the foregoing places Japanese subjects shall be free to lease land and to erect buildings thereon, and to rent buildings the property of subjects of Chosen.

ARTICLE V.

On the coast of five provinces, viz.: Keikin, Chiusei, Jenra, Ken-sho, and Kankio, two ports, suitable for commercial purposes, shall be selected, and the time for opening these two ports shall be in the twentieth month from the second month of the ninth year of Meiji,

corresponding with the date of Chosen, the first moon of the year Hei-shi.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever Japanese vessels, either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions, cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chosen, they may enter any ports or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of wood, coal, and other necessities, or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality in supplying the necessities required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chosen, the people of the vicinity shall immediately use every exertion to rescue her crew, and shall inform the local authorities of the disaster, who will either send the wrecked persons to their native country or hand them over to the officer of their country residing at the nearest port.

ARTICLE VII.

The coasts of Chosen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water whereby all navigators may be enabled to pass between the two countries, any Japanese mariners may freely survey said coasts.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be appointed by the Government of Japan an officer to reside at the open ports in Chosen for the protection of Japanese merchants resorting there, providing such arrangement be deemed necessary. Should any question interesting both nations arise, the said officer shall confer with the local authorities of Chosen and settle it.

ARTICLE IX.

Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, their respective subjects may freely carry on their

business without any interference from the officers of either Government, and neither limitation nor prohibition shall be made on trade.

In case any fraud be committed, or payment of debt be refused by any merchant of either country, the officers of either one or of the other Government shall do their utmost to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce recovery of the debt.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chosen Government shall be held responsible for the payment of such debt.

ARTICLE X.

Should a Japanese subject residing at either of the open ports of Chosen commit any offence against a subject of Chosen, he shall be tried by the Japanese authorities. Should a subject of Chosen commit any offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the authorities of Chosen. The offenders shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE XI.

Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade relations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty, to develop its meaning and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the capital of Chosen or at Kokwa Fu in the country, within six months from the present date, by Special Commissioners appointed by the two countries.

ARTICLE XII.

The foregoing eleven Articles are binding from the date of the signing thereof, and shall be observed by the two contracting parties, faithfully and invariably, whereby perpetual friendship shall be secured to the two countries.

The present Treaty is executed in duplicate, and copies will be exchanged between the two contracting parties.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Chosen, have affixed our seals hereunto, this twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of Jimmu Tenno; and, in the era of Chosen, the second day of the second moon of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Chosen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) KURODA KIYOTAKA.

INOUE KAORU.

SHIN KEN.

IN JI-SHO.

B

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA

Whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year Meiji, corresponding with the Korean date of the second day of the second month of the year Heishi, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship was signed and concluded between KURODA KIYOTAKA, High Commissioner Extraordinary, Lieutenant-General of H.I.J.M. Army, Member of the Privy Council, and Minister of the Colonisation Department, and INOUE KAORU, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genrô-In, both of whom had been directed to proceed to the city of Kokwa in Korea by the Government of Japan; and SHIN KEN, DAI KWAN, HAN-CHOO-SU-FU, and INJISHÔ, FU-SO-FU FUKU-SO-KWAN, both of whom had been duly commissioned for that purpose by the Government of Korea:—

Now therefore, in pursuance of Article XI. of the above Treaty, MIYAMOTO OKADZU, Commissioner despatched to the capital of Korea, DALJÔ of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and CHIO INKI, KÔSHOO KWAN, GISHEIFU-DÔSHÔ, duly empowered thereto by the Government of Korea, have negotiated and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Agents of the Japanese Government stationed at any of the open ports shall hereafter, whenever a Japanese vessel has been stranded on the Korean coast, and has need of their presence at the spot, have the right to proceed there on their informing the local authorities of the facts.

ARTICLE II.

Envoys or Agents of the Japanese Government shall hereafter be at full liberty to despatch letters or other communications to any place or places in Korea, either by post at their own expense, or by hiring inhabitants of the locality wherein they reside as special couriers.

ARTICLE III.

Japanese subjects may, at the ports of Korea open to them, lease land for the purpose of erecting residences thereon, the rent to be fixed by mutual agreement between the lessee and the owner.

Any lands belonging to the Korean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Korean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Korean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Sorioko, Fusan, shall be entirely removed, and that a new boundary line shall be established according to the limits hereinafter provided. In the other two open ports the same steps shall be taken.

ARTICLE IV.

The limits within which Japanese subjects may travel from the port of Fusan shall be comprised within a radius of ten ri, Korean measurement, the landing-place in that port being taken as a centre.

Japanese subjects shall be free to go where they please within the above limits, and shall be therein at full liberty either to buy articles of local production or to sell articles of Japanese production.

The town of Torai lies outside of the above limits, but Japanese subjects shall have the same privileges as in those places within them.

ARTICLE V.

Japanese subjects shall at each of the open ports of Korea be at liberty to employ Korean subjects.

Korean subjects, on obtaining permission from their Government, may visit the Japanese Empire.

ARTICLE VI.

In the case of the death of any Japanese subject residing at the open ports of Korea, a suitable spot of ground shall be selected wherein to inter his remains.

As to the localities to be selected for cemeteries in the two open ports other than the port of Fusan, in determining them regard shall be had as to the distance there is to the cemetery already established at Fusan.

ARTICLE VII.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to traffic in any article owned by Korean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Korean subjects, for purposes of trade, may freely circulate among themselves at the open ports of Korea such Japanese coin as they may have possession of in business transactions.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to use in trade or to carry away with them the copper coin of Korea.

In case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeit the coin of either of them, he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country.

ARTICLE VIII.

Korean subjects shall have the full fruition of all and every article which they have become possessed of either by purchase or gift from Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE IX.

In case a boat despatched by a Japanese surveying vessel to take soundings along the Korean coasts, as provided for in Article VII. of the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, should be prevented from returning to the vessel, on account either of bad weather or the ebb tide, the headman of the locality shall accommodate the boat party in a suit-

able house in the neighbourhood. Articles required by them for their comfort shall be furnished to them by the local authorities, and the outlay thus incurred shall afterwards be refunded to the latter.

ARTICLE X.

Although no relations as yet exist between Korea and foreign countries, yet Japan has for many years back maintained friendly relations with them; it is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Korea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Korean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes they shall be delivered over by the Korean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Korea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

ARTICLE XI.

The foregoing ten Articles, together with the Regulations for Trade annexed hereto, shall be of equal effect with the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, and therefore shall be faithfully observed by the Governments of the two countries. Should it, however, be found that any of the above Articles actually cause embarrassment to the commercial intercourse of the two nations, and that it is necessary to modify them, then either Government, submitting its proposition to the other, shall negotiate the modification of such Articles on giving one year's previous notice of their intention.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year Meiji, and two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of H.M. JIMMU TENNO; and of the Korean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and the founding of Korea the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
Commissioner and Dajîô of the
Foreign Department.

CHO INKI,
Kôsho Kwan, Gisheifudôshô.

C

PROTOCOL CONCLUDED BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA
ON FEBRUARY 23, 1904, REGARDING THE
SITUATION OF KOREA

HAYASHI GONSUKE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the EMPEROR OF JAPAN, and MAJOR-GENERAL YE-TCHI-YONG, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* of His Majesty the EMPEROR OF KOREA, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

For the purposes of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.

ARTICLE II.

The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

ARTICLE III.

The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

ARTICLE IV.

In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or by internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require, and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned objects, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points of view.

ARTICLE V.

The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

ARTICLE VI.

Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged, as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 23rd day of the 2nd month of the 37th year of Meiji.

MAJOR-GENERAL YE TCHI-YONG, (Seal.)

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim.

The 23rd day of the 2nd month of the 8th year of Kwang-mu.

D

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA, SIGNED AUGUST 22, 1904, RELATING TO FINANCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC ADVISERS

ARTICLE I.

The Korean Government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean Government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese Government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

ARTICLE II.

The Korean Government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs a foreigner recommended by the

Japanese Government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

ARTICLE III.

The Korean Government shall previously consult the Japanese Government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers, and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the grant of concessions to or contracts with foreigners.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 37th year of Meiji.

YUN CHI-HO, (Seal).

Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 8th year of Kwang-mu.

E

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA, SIGNED APRIL 1, 1905, REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Korea, finding it expedient from the standpoint of the administration and finances of Korea, to rearrange the system of communications in that country, and, by amalgamating it with that of Japan, to unite the two systems into one common to the two countries, and, having seen the necessity, with that object in view, of transferring the post, telegraph and telephone services of Korea to the control of the Japanese Government, HAYASHI GONSUKE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and I HA-YENG, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea, each invested with proper authority, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Imperial Government of Korea shall transfer and assign the control and administration of the post, telegraph and telephone services in Korea (except the telephone service exclusively pertaining to the Department of the Imperial Household) to the Imperial Japanese Government.

ARTICLE II.

The land, buildings, furnitures, instruments, machines and all other appliances connected with the system of communications already established by the Imperial Government of Korea, shall, by virtue of the present Agreement, be transferred to the control of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Authorities of the two countries acting together shall make an inventory of the land, buildings and all other requisites mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which inventory shall serve as evidence in the future.

ARTICLE III.

When it is deemed necessary by the Japanese Government to extend the communications system in Korea, they may appropriate land and buildings belonging to the State or to private persons; the former without compensation and the latter with proper indemnification.

ARTICLE IV.

In respect of the control of the communications service and the custody of the properties in connection therewith, the Japanese Government assume, on their own account, the responsibility of good administration.

The expenses required for the extension of the communications services shall also be borne by the Imperial Government of Japan.

The Imperial Government of Japan shall officially notify the Imperial Government of Korea of the financial condition of the system of communications under their control.

ARTICLE V.

All appliances and materials which are deemed necessary by the Imperial Government of Japan for the control or extension of the system of communications shall be exempt from all duties and imposts.

ARTICLE VI.

The Imperial Government of Korea shall be at liberty to maintain the present Board of Communications so far as such retention does not interfere with the control and extension of the services by the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government, in controlling and extending the services, shall engage as many Korean officials and employees as possible.

ARTICLE VII.

In respect of the arrangements formerly entered into by the Korean Government with the Governments of foreign Powers concerning the post, telegraph and telephone services, the Japanese Government shall in behalf of Korea exercise the rights and perform the obligations pertaining thereto.

Should there arise in the future any necessity for concluding any new convention between the Government of Korea and the Governments of Foreign Powers concerning the communications services, the Japanese Government shall assume the responsibility of concluding such convention in behalf of the Korean Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

The various conventions and agreements respecting the communications services hitherto existing between the Governments of Japan and Korea are mutually abolished or modified by the present Agreement.

ARTICLE IX.

When in the future as a result of the general development of the communications system in Korea, there is some adequate profit over and above expenditures defrayed by the Japanese Government for the control and maintenance of the old services and for their exten-

sions and improvements, the Japanese Government shall deliver to the Korean Government a suitable percentage of such profit.

ARTICLE X.

When in the future an ample surplus exists in the finances of the Korean Government, the control of their communications services may be returned to the Government of Korea, in the sequel of consultation between the two Governments.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 1st day of the 4th month of the 38th year of Meiji.

I HA-YENG, (Seal).

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The 1st day of the 4th month of the 9th year of Kwang-mu.

F

AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE COAST TRADE OF KOREA

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Korea, deeming it necessary, for the purpose of improving the trade, and promoting the development of the resources, of Korea, to allow navigation by Japanese vessels along the coasts and in the inland waters of Korea, HAYASHI GONSUKE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and I HA-YENG, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea, duly authorized by their respective Governments for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Japanese vessels shall be at liberty to navigate along the coasts and in the inland waters of Korea for the purpose of trade in accord-

ance with the stipulations of the present Agreement, which, however, shall not be applicable to navigation between the open ports.

ARTICLE II.

Licenses shall be obtained for all Japanese vessels to be employed in navigation of the coasts and inland waters, upon reporting through the Japanese Consular Officers to the Korean Customs the names and residences of the owners, the names, types and carrying capacity of the vessels, as well as the limits within which such vessels are to navigate.

Licenses shall be available for one year from the date of their issue.

ARTICLE III.

Upon receipt of a license, fees shall be paid to the Korean Customs according to the following rates:

For a vessel of foreign type below 100 tons,..	15.00
For a vessel of Japanese type,.....	15.00
For a vessel of foreign type above 100 and below 500 tons,.....	50.00
For a vessel of foreign type above 500 and below 1,000 tons,.....	100.00
For a vessel of foreign type above 1,000 tons.	150.00

ARTICLE IV.

Japanese vessels may freely navigate within the limits specified, but shall not proceed to any place not in Korean territory, except in case of stress of weather or other emergency, or in case special permission has been obtained from the Korean Customs.

ARTICLE V.

The licenses shall be carried on board the vessels during their voyages, and shall be shown whenever requested by the Korean Customs, or by local officials of Korea, or by Chiefs of villages duly authorized by such local officials.

ARTICLE VI.

Japanese shipowners shall have liberty to lease land for the purpose of building warehouses at the places where their vessels call.

Such owners may also construct piers or wharves on the banks and coasts with the permission of the Korean Customs.

ARTICLE VII.

In case of infraction of the present Agreement by a Japanese vessel, the Korean Customs may cause the license of such vessel to be confiscated, or may refuse to issue a new one, if the offence be found, upon examination, to be of a grave nature.

ARTICLE VIII.

When a Japanese vessel, or the crew thereof, infringes the stipulations of the present Agreement or of other treaties, or when a member of the crew commits any crime, the Japanese Consular Officers shall deal with the case in accordance with the provisions of the treaties and the laws of Japan.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years from the date of its signature, and, after the expiration of such period, further arrangements may be made by mutual agreement.

The two Governments may, however, conclude an agreement by mutual consent even before the expiration of the aforesaid term, when in future the navigation of Korea shall be further developed.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 13th day of the 8th month of the 38th year of Meiji.

I HA-YENG, (Seal).

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The 13th day of the 8th month of the 9th year of Kwang-mu.

G

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA, SIGNED
NOVEMBER 17, 1905, BY WHICH JAPAN ASSUMED
CHARGE OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF KOREA**

The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognized that Korea has attained national strength:—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Japan undertake to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers, and the Government of Korea engage not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, primarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea

as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea, and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of all Treaties and Agreements existing between Japan and Korea, not inconsistent with the Provisions of this Agreement, shall continue in force.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Japan undertake to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

HAYASHI GONSUKE, (Seal).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The 17th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji.

PAK CHE-SOON, (Seal).

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The 17th day of the 11th month of the 9th year of Kwang-mu.

H

DECLARATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

November 22, 1905.

The relations of propinquity have made it necessary for Japan to take and exercise, for reasons closely connected with her own safety and repose, a paramount interest and influence in the political and military affairs of Korea. The measures hitherto taken have been purely advisory, but the experience of recent years has demonstrated

the insufficiency of measures of guidance alone. The unwise and improvident action of Korea, more especially in the domain of her international concerns, has in the past been the most fruitful source of complications. To permit the present unsatisfactory condition of things to continue unrestrained and unregulated would be to invite fresh difficulties, and Japan believes that she owes it to herself and to her desire for the general pacification of the extreme East to take the steps necessary to put an end once for all to this dangerous situation. Accordingly, with that object in view and in order at the same time to safeguard their own position and to promote the well-being of the Government and people of Korea, the Imperial Government have resolved to assume a more intimate and direct influence and responsibility than heretofore in the external relations of the Peninsula. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea are in accord with the Imperial Government as to the absolute necessity of the measure, and the two Governments, in order to provide for the peaceful and amicable establishment of the new order of things, have concluded the accompanying compact. In bringing this agreement to the notice of the Powers having treaties with Korea, the Imperial Government declare that in assuming charge of the foreign relations of Korea and undertaking the duty of watching over the execution of the existing treaties of that country, they will see that those treaties are maintained and respected, and they also engage not to prejudice in any way the legitimate commercial and industrial interests of those Powers in Korea.

I

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA, SIGNED ON JULY 24, 1907, RELATING TO THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE KOREA

The Government of Japan and the Government of Korea, desiring to attain the speedy development of the strength and resources of Korea and to promote the welfare of her people, have with that object in view agreed upon the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Korea shall act under the guidance of the Resident General in respect to reforms in administration.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Korea engage not to enact any laws, ordinances or regulations, or to take any important measures of administration without the previous assent of the Resident General.

ARTICLE III.

The judicial affairs in Korea shall be set apart from the affairs of ordinary administration.

ARTICLE IV.

The appointment and dismissal of all high officials in Korea shall be made upon the concurrence of the Resident General.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Korea shall appoint as Korean officials the Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident General.

ARTICLE VI.

The Government of Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the concurrence of the Resident General.

ARTICLE VII.

Article I. of the Protocol between Japan and Korea signed on the 22nd of August, 1905, shall hereafter cease to be binding.

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Marquis HIROBUMI ITO, (Seal).

H.I.J.M.'s Resident General.

The 24th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of Meiji.

YI WAN-YONG, (Seal).

Minister President of State.

The 24th day of the 7th month of the 11th year of Kwang-mu.

J

THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION, SIGNED AUGUST 29TH,
1910, BETWEEN RESIDENT-GENERAL VISCOUNT
TERAUCHI AND MR. YI WAN-YONG, MINISTER
PRESIDENT OF STATE OF KOREA

ARTICLE I.

The Emperor of Korea to make complete and permanent cession to the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

ARTICLE II.

The Emperor of Japan to accept the above-mentioned cession, and to consent to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

ARTICLE III.

The Emperor of Japan to accord to the Emperor of Korea, ex-Emperor and Crown Prince of Korea and their Consorts such titles, dignities and honours as are appropriate to their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants to be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignities and honours.

ARTICLE IV.

The relatives of the Emperor of Korea also to receive due dignities, titles, honours and solatia.

ARTICLE V.

The Emperor of Japan to confer peerages and monetary grants upon Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

ARTICLE VI.

In consequence of the aforesaid Annexation, the Government of Japan will assume the entire government and administration of

Chosen and undertake to afford full protection for the life and property of Koreans obeying the laws in force, and to promote the welfare of all such.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government of Japan, so far as circumstances permit, will employ in the public service of Japan Koreans who accept the new *régime* loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

THE END

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